A BOOKE OF THE Arte and manner how to plant and Graffe all ſorts of Trees, how to ſette Stones and ſowe Pipins, to make Wild Trees to graffe on, as alſo remedies and medicines. With diuers other new practiſes, by one of the Abbey of S. Vincent in Fraunce, Practiſed with his owne hands: deuided into vii. Chapters, as here after more plainly ſhall appeare with an addition in the end of this booke, of certaine Dutch practiſes ſet forth and Engliſhed, by *Leonard Maſcall.*

In laudem inciſionis diſtichon.
Heſperidum Campi quicquid Romanaque tellus,
Fructificat nobis, inciſione datur.

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1596.

Thomas Giſſon

The Booke to the Reader.

EChe wight that willing is to know
The waie to graffe and Plant:
May here find plentie of that skill,
That erſt hath beene but ſcant.
To plant or graffe in other times,
As well as in the Spring:
I teach by good experience,
To doe an eaſie thing.
The pleaſure of this thing is great,
The profit is not ſmall,
To ſuch men as will practiſe it,
In things meere naturall. (finde
The poore man may with pleaſure
Something to helpe his need:
So may the rich man reape ſome fruit
Where earſt he had but weede.
The noble man that needeth naught,
May there by haue at will:
Suche plaſant fruite to ſerue his vſe,
And giue each man his fill.
The common welth cannot but win,
Where each man doth entend:
By skill to make the good fruits mo,
And ill fruites to amend.
Weigh well my words, & thou ſhalt
All true that I doe tell: (find,
Myne author doth not wrrte by geſſe
Practiſe made him excell.
If thou wilt practiſe as he did,
Thoumaieſt find out much more:
He hath not found out all the truth,
That nature hath in ſtore.

Farewell

To the right Honorable and my very good Lord, Sir Iohn Paulet Knight, Lord S. Iohn: Leonard Maſcall wiſheth proſperous health, with continuall encreaſe of honor.

RIght Honorable, among all Sciences that may be lightly obtained, and among many goodly exerciſes for men, there is none (among the reſt) more meete and requiſite, or that more doth refreſh the vitall ſpirites of men, nor more engender admiration in the effects of Nature, or that is cauſe of greater recreation to the weary and trauailed ſpirit of man, or more profitable for mans life, then is the skil of Planting and Graffing, the which not only we may ſee with our eyes, but alſo feele in our hands the ſecret works of nature: yea, nothing more diſcouereth vnto vs the great and incomprehenſible worke of God, than of one little Pepin, ſeede, Nutte, or ſmal Plant, may come the ſelfe ſame hearbe or tree, and to bring forth infynite of the ſame fruite, which alſo doth ſhine and ſhew foorth it ſelfe vnto vs, eſpecially in the Spring time, by their diuerſitie of ſhootes, bloſſomes and buds, in diuers kinde of nature, by the goodneſſe and mightie power of the great Lord and Creator towards his people, in ſuch things as commeth forth of the naturall Earth, to nouriſh, to ſuſtaine, and maintaine our liues.

The Epiſtle.

What greater pleaſure can there be, then to ſmell the ſweet odour of Herbes, Trees and Fruites, and to behold the goodly colour of the ſame, which in certaine tymes of the yeere commeth foorth of the Wombe of their mother and nourſe, & ſo to vnderſtand the ſecret operation of the ſame.

And to be ſhort of this labour (in our liues) we doe take part therof with great gaines and reuenues that come thereby, whereas through idleneſſe there commeth none: therefore to augment the ſame, it ſhall be good to appeaſe and mittigate all fond delights, & vaine pleaſures, with ſuch like vanities, and cleane put out and aboliſh the delights of all vices.

Wherfore the Poet ſaith: *Let vs praiſe the true labouring bower of the true labourer.* Therevpon many great Lords and noble parſonages, haue left their Theaters, pleaſant ſtages, goodly paſtimes: forſaking, and deſpiſing their pleaſures, not much regarding rich *Diademes*, and coſtly perfumes, but haue giuen themſelues to Planting and Graffyng and ſuch like. In ſuch ſorte, that if wee ſhould diligently ſearch, & recite all the diſcourſe of auncient Hiſtories, as of late dayes we ſhould find, that the moſt noble perſonages through their vertue, hath ſhewed many goodly examples, as in one Theater a ſupreme degree Honorable: nor haue had nothing more deere, more requiſite, nor more greatlye in commendation, then Planting and Graffyng of fruite.

Cyrus a great King of the Perſians (as witneſſe Xenophon,) did ſo much delight in the Art of Planting and Graffing (which dyd ſhew a great praiſe and glory vnto his perſonage,) that he had no greater deſire or pleaſure, then when he might occupie himſelfe in Planting and Graffing, to garniſh the earth to place and order thereon certaine number of trees.

The Emperour Diocleſian, (as doeth recite, Sextus Aurelius Victor,) of his owne good will with out any conſtraint, did leaue the *Scepter* of his Empire, for to remaine continually in freeldes.

So much pleaſure dyd he take in Planting of fruite, in making of Orchards and Garpens, which he dyd make, garniſh, and

and finiſh with his owne hands.

The Senatours, Dictatours, and Conſulls of the Romaines, among alother things haue commended Planting and Graffing to be one of the moſt flouriſhing laboures in this world for the comon welth, the which was celebrated and counted a great vertue, yea, they did ſo much eſteeme it, that they did hange Tables thereof in diuers Places, neuer thinking the time more aptly ſpent then in Planting and graffing, nothing more contenting themſelues nothing more delighted in any other affairs for the common wealth, then in Setting, Sowing, or Planting on the earth.

How much we may praiſe of late daies, and commend our trauailers from other Countries, it is eaſie to be perceiued and knowne, but of Lordes, Gentlemen, and Merchants, which haue had (as it doth appeare) a great regarde in theſe latter daies, how they might followe the example of others: whereby it hath repleniſhed this our Realme with diuers ſtraunge Plants, Herbes, and trees, verye good and neceſſarie for the benefit of the Common wealth, not heretofore commonlye knowne.

And behold aboue all labours (for the common wealth) we ought to giue a ſure and certaine iudgement, that planting and Graffing is more highly to be Commended and praiſed, then many other worthie and noble things in this world: For this arte hath not onely from time to time, bene put in vſe and practiſe of labour, through kings and princes: But alſo it hath bene put in writing of manie great & worthie perſonages, in diuers kind of languages as in Greeke by Philometor, Hieron, Achelaus. Orpheus, Muſceus, Homer, Hoſiode, Conſtintine, Cæſar: And in Latine, by Verron, Caton, Columela, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer, and in the Portingall tongue by King Attalus and Mago, (the which reciteth the Hiſtories) that after their death, the bookes of Planting and Graffing were brought to Rome ſoone after the deſtruction of Carthage.

Likewiſe how many ſince haue written onely of zeale, and

loue for their Countrie and Common welth of the fruitfull Arte of Planting and Grafting: yea of late daies how many worthie men by their learning haue written likewise thereof, should seeme that it hath come from their auncestors, as the greatest honour, through the noble inuention of the same. Likewise I dare boldly affirme, not onely the learned haue written, but haue bene practicers and inuenters of the same, as witnesseth diuers Histories,) in diuers and many secret (things, wherein I dare boldly say, they haue not learnedly nor so exactly writen, but they haue more expertly taught & left in wryting things so certaine, that their succeſſors may easily marke obserue, and keepe the same: For euery one hath wryten, according to the nature of his Countrie. The Greeks for Greece, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italian for Italie, the Frenchmen for Fraunce, &c. Which writing without the order and practice, doeth very small profit for this our Realm of England, the which I can blame nothing more, then the negligence of our Nation, which hath had small care heretofore in Planting and Graffing, in some places of this Realm (as I haue knowne) where as good and well disposed haue graffed, the euill and malicious person hath soone after destroyed them againe: but if we would endeuour our selues therevnto (as other Countries doo,) we might florish, and haue many a strange kinde of fruit (which now we haue oftentimes the want thereof (that might greatly pleasure and serue many waies, both for the rich and pore, as well in Greece, Barbary, Italie, or Fraunce, if our nation were giuen so well that way as they are.

Right honourable, for so much as I haue beene long, in declaryng of our predeceſſours, I will now leaue, (troubling your honor any further) and rest from the other thinges accomplishing my desire, beseeching your Lordship pe to take this my simple trauaile in good part, requesting no other recompence for my paine heerein, but wishing it might be put in a general practise through this Realme, where by in small time would growe vnto a greate profit and commoditie

moditie, both to the rich and poore, wherein I ſhould thinke my ſelfe not onely happie, but alſo to haue a iuſt tribute for my deſerts, and alſo this Realme might thereby receiue no ſmall benefite, with praiſe of the other countries, in folowing our predeceſſours in this Arte of Planting and Graffing: Some places of this Realme are greatly commended & praiſed among others: as Kent for the cleeſeſt, which vertue, (notwithſtanding) can not be clene put out or forgotten, ſpeciall, when ſuch as your honor ſhall ſeeme to fauor the ſame, and alſo to ſee the forward doings thereof, in ſuch grounds and Lordſhips as ye doe poſſeſſe, the which at this time hath onely moued mee to attempte vnto your honour, this my ſimple trauile, which is not the onelie duetie that I owe vnto your honor, but a due deſart, not thinking my ſelfe halfe able to recūpence your vertuous liberality nor ſhewing otherwais how to recompence the ſame, hath boldened mee at this time to commende this my ſimple and rude worke vnto your Lord ſhip, not according vnto your eſtate and honor, the which had beene more meete and requiſite, to haue had the finiſhing of ſome beter worke. Therfore beſeeching your honor to weye and accept this mine intent and good will here in, which thing ſo doing, I ſhall thinke my ſelfe not onely happie, but it ſhall encourage me more hereafter, to take in hand the like or better worke, Thus I beſeech the almightie God and Creator to increaſe your proſperous honor with long life in health.

To the gentle Reader.

GEntle Reader, thou ſhalt vnderſtand, I haue taken out of diuers Authors this ſimple worke, into our Engliſh tonge praying thee for to accept it in good parte, in ſo dooing thou ſhalt bolden mee to trauaile further therein: and thus ſhewing my good will in declaring of diuers wayes of Planting and Grafting, and how in the meeteſt times of the yeere, with ſhewing of diuers commodities and ſecretes herein: How to ſet or plant with the roote, & without the roote, how to ſow or ſet Pepins or Curnels, with the ordering thereof. Alſo how to cleanſe your Graffes and Cions, how to help barren and ſick trees, how to kill wormes and vermin, and to preſerue and keepe fruit: how to plant and proin your Vines, and to gather and preſſe your Grape: how to cleanſe and moſſe your Trees how to make your Cyder and Perrie: how to ſet, chooſe, order and keepe Hops, with manie other ſecrete practiſes, which ſhall appeare in the Table following, that euerie perſon maye eaſily perceiue in theſe our dayes more largely of the Arte of Planting and graffing, than heretofore hath been ſhewed. Which thing is not an exerciſe onely to the minde, but likewiſe a great profit manie waies, with maintenance of health vnto the bodie. Therefore ſpare not the bodie, to ſhew ſo great goodnes thereunto, and alſo to the Common-wealth. In theſe daies among the reſt ye may ſee manie, which bee of the baſe and abiect ſort of the Common-wealth, as thoſe which will not ſticke to ſay: Fie on thee ſlaue, What thing is counted more filthie in theſe dayes amongeſt faire perſonages, than labouring of the earth, which we muſt all liue by. Well, theſe be daintie perſons: yet thereunto, what thing is more beautifull to the eye, more profitable to the purſſe, or more healthfull vnto the bodie. And herein to put away all nourriſhing of vice or idlenes, it is eaſie to recite infinit and manie worthie Lords and gentlemen, which haue had a great care to followe the example of others. Wherefore, gentle Reader, let vs now leaue off from all wanton games and idle paſtime, and be no more as Children, which ſeeke but their owne gaine and pleaſure, let vs therefore ſeeke one of vs for another in all good Woorkes for the Common-wealth, whereby thoſe that do come after vs, may ſo enioy our workes and trauaile herein, as wee haue done of our predeceſſours, that therein God maye bee glorified, praiſed and honoured in all out workes of Planting and graffing; and we therefore may be thankefull from age to age, during this mortall life.

A Table of all the principall things

contained in this Booke, which ye shall hereafter finde by number and leafe.

Of the seuen chapters following.

The first chapter treateth of the setting of curnels, of apple trees plumtrees, peare trees, and seruis trees.

Howto chuse your Pepins at the first pressing. 1
Meanes to vse the earth to sow your Pepins on. 2
Seeing vnto the Poultrie for marring your beddes, and how to weed or cleanse your beds or quarters. 2
Wilde cions, how to plucke them vp. 2

The second chapter treateth how to set your wilde trees come of pepins, when they be first pluckt vp.

Wilde trees that come of Pepins, how to dung them. 3
Principall rootes, how to cut them in setting againe. 3
Young trees, how to set them in a ranke. 3
Spaces from one ranke to another, and how to make them. 3
Plants being drie, how to water them. 4
Remooving your trees, how to plant them againe. 5
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Negligence and forgetfulnes, and the hurt of it. 5
Not so good to graffe the Seruis tree, as to set him. 5
Some trees without graffing haue good fruite, and other being graffed, haue but euill fruite. 6
For to augment and multiplie your trees. 6
The manner to change the frute of the Pepin tree. 6

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How to make good Cyder. 6
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How to proine or cut trees. 11
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How to enlarge the hole about the rootes. 13
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TO God be praiſes on hie
in all our worldly planting,
And let vs thanke the Romaines alſo,
For the Art of Graſſing.

FINIS.

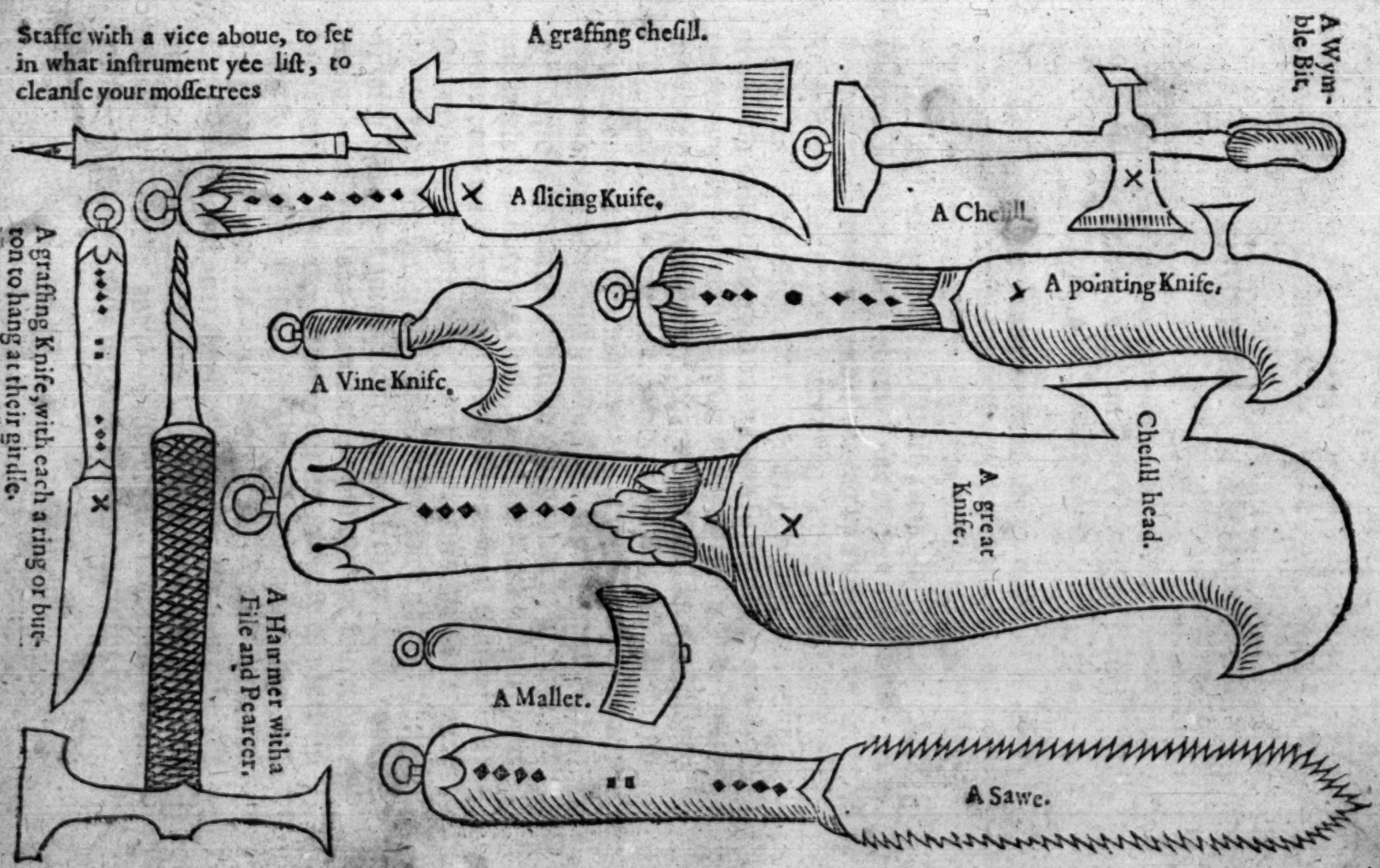
An Exhortation to the Planter and Graffer.

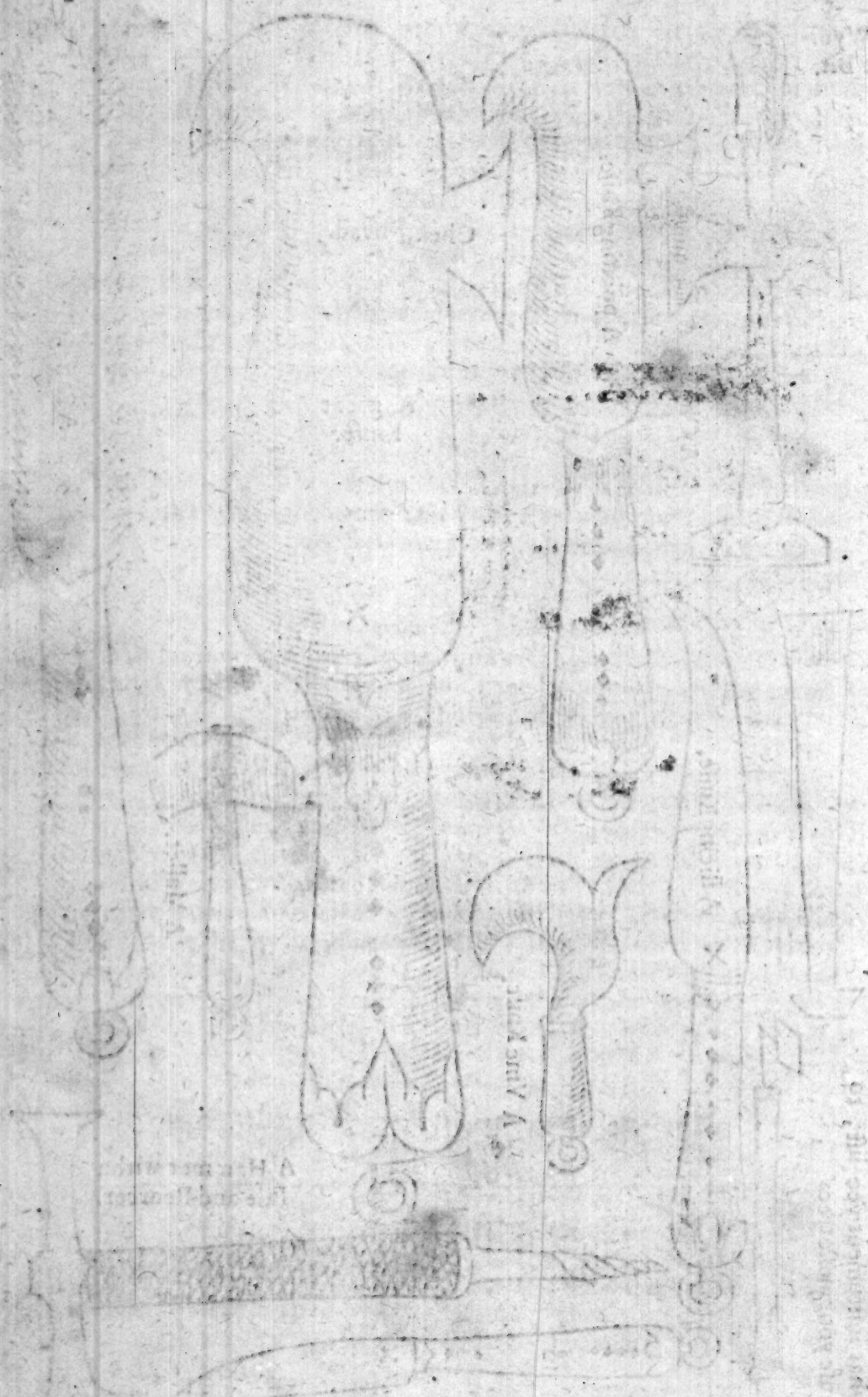
REgard alwayes before ye do intend to plant or graffe, it ſhall be meete to haue good experience in things meete for this Arte, as in knowing the natures of all trees and fruites, and the differences of Climates, which bee contrarie in euerie Land: alſo to vnderſtand the Eaſt and weſt winds, with aſpects and ſtarres, to the end yee may beginne nothing that the winde or raine may oppreſſe, that your labour be not loſt, and to mark alſo and conſider the diſpoſition of the elements that preſent yere, for all yeres be not of like operation, nor yet after one ſort: the Summer and Winter doo not beare one face on the earth, nor the Spring time alwayes raine, or Autumne alwaies moiſt: of this none haue vnderſtanding, without a good and liuely marking ſpirite, few or none without learning maye diſcerne of the varieties and qualities of the earth, and what he doth aske or refuſe. Therefore it ſhalbe good to haue vnderſtanding of the ground where ye doo plant either Orchard or Garden with fruit, firſt it behoueth to make a ſure defence, to the ende that not onely rude perſons and children may be kept out, but all kinde of hurtfull cattell endomaging your plants or trees, as Oxen, Kine, Calues, Horſes, Hogges, and Sheepe, as the rubbing of Sheepe doth greatly burn the ſap, and often doth kill yong trees and plants, and where they are broken or bruſed with cattell, it is doubtfull to grow after. It ſhall be good alſo to ſet, plant or graffe trees all of like nature and ſtrength together, that the great and high trees may not ouercome the lowe and weake, for when they bee not like of height, they grow nor ripe not your fruite ſo well at one time, but the one before the other. That earth which is good for vines, is good alſo for other fruite.

Ye muſt dig your holes a yere before ye plant, that the earth may bee the better ſeaſoned, mortified and wexe tender, both by raine in winter, and heate in ſummer, that thereby your plants may take root the ſooner, if ye will make your holes and plant both in a yere: at the leaſt, yee ought to make your holes two months before ye plant, and as ſoone as they bee

made, then it shalbe good to burne straw or such like therein, to make the ground warme. The further ye make them asunder, the better your trees shall beare. Make your holes like vnto a fornace, that is, more straight in the mouth than beneath, whereby the rootes may haue the more roome, and by straightnes of the mouth, the lesse raine or cold shall enter by in Winter, and also lesse heate to the roote in Summer.

Looke also that the earth ye put to the rootes, be neither wet nor laid in water: they doo commonly leaue a good space betwixt euerie tree, for the hanging boughes, for being nigh together, ye cannot set rootes, nor sow nothing so well vnder your trees, nor they will not beare fruit so wel. Some loweth fortie foote, some thirtie between euerie tree: your plants ought to be greater than the handle of a shouell, and the lesser the better. See they be straight without knots or knobs, hauing a long straight graine or barke, which shall the sooner be apt to take grasses, and when ye set branches or boughes of old trees, choose the straighteſt braunch thereof, and those trees which haue borne yerely good fruit before, take of those which be on the Sunnie side, sooner than those that grow in the couert or shadow, and when ye take vp or alter your plants, ye shall note to what windes your plant is subiect, and so let them bee set againe, but those which haue grown in drie grounds, let them be set in moist ground: your plants ought to be cut of three foot long. If ye will set two or three Plants together in a hole, yee must take heed the roote of one touch not another, for then the one will perish and rot the other, or die by Wormes or other Vermen, and when you haue placed your plants in the earth, it shalbe good to strike downe to the bottom of euerie hole, two short stakes as great as your arme, on either side your hole, one: and let them appeare but a little aboue the earth that yee may thereby in Sommer giue water vnto the rootes if need be. Your yong Plants and rooted trees are commonly set in Autumn, from the first vnto the fifteen of October, yet some opinion is, better after Alhallowtide vnto Christmas, then in the Spring because the earth will dye to soone after, and also to set Plants without root after Michaelmas, that they may be the better mollified and gather roote against the Spring, whereof ye shall finde hereafter more at large. Thus much haue I thoght meete to declare vnto the Planters and Graffers, whereby they may the better auoyde the occasion and daungers of Planting and grafting, which may come often times through ignorance,


Staffe with a vice aboue, to set in what instrument yee list, to cleanse your mossetrees
A graffing chesill.
A Wymble Bit.
A slicing Kuife.
A Chesill
A pointing Knife.
A Vine Knife.
Chesill head.
A great Knife.
A graffing Knife, with each a ring or button to hang at their girdle.
A Hammer with a File and Pearcer.
A Mallet.
A Sawe.



The Arte of Planting and Graffing.

The first Chapter.

This Chapter treateth of the setting of Curnels, young Plum trees, and Peare trees, of Damsons, and Seruice trees.

FOR to make young trees of the Pepins, of Apples, Peares, Plummes, and Seruice. First ye must prepare and make a great bed or quarter well replenished, blend or mixt with good fatte earth, and placed well in the Sunne, and to be well laboured and digged a good time before you doe occupie it: and if yee can by any meanes, let it be digged very deep the winter before, in blending or mixing it well together with good fatte earth, or else to be mixed almost the halfe with good dung: and so let it rot and ripe together with the earth. And see alwayes that plot be cleane vnto the pressing of Syder, that no wylde Cions or Plants doe spring or grow thereon. Then in the month of September, December or there abouts, take of ẏ Pepins, or Pomes of the said fruit at the first pressing out of your Iroun, before the Curnels be marred or bruised: then take out of them, and rubbe a few at once in a cloth, and dryve them betwixt your hands, and take so many thereof as you shall thinke good: then make your bed square, faire and plaine, and sowe your seedes thereon, then take and couer them with a rake lightly, or with earth, not putting too much vpon them. This done, deuide your beds into quadrants or squares', of foure foote bread or there about, that when yee lyst yee may cleanse them from the one side to the other, without treading thereon. Then shall yee couer your Seedes or Pepins with fine earth, so sifting all ouer them, that then they may take the deeper and surer roote, and will keepe them the better in Winter following, and if yee list yee may rake them a little all ouer, so that yee raise not your Pepins aboue the earth.

An other way, how one may take the Pepins at the first comming of the licour or presſing.

WHich is, yee ſhall chooſe the greateſt and faireſt Curnels or Pepins, and take them foorth at the firſt bruſing of your fruite, then dryye them with a cloth, and keepe them all the winter, vntill S. Andrewes tide: then a little after ſowe them in good earth, as thin as yee do Peaſon, and then rake them ouer as the other.

How one ought to vſe his earth to ſowe Pepins without dunging.

BVt in this maner of doing (in the Spring) it is not ſo great neede for to raiſe or digge the earth ſo deep as that which is dunged in winter: but to deuide your quarters, in couering your Pepins not ſo much with earth, as thoſe which be ſowne with good dung, but when yee haue ſowne them, a little rake all them ouer.

How yee ought to take heede of Poultrey for ſcraping of your beddes or quarters.

ASſoone after as your Pepins be ſowne vpon your beds or quarters, let this be done one way or other, that is, take good heede that your Hennes doe not ſcrape your beds or quarters: therefore ſticke them all ouer light and thin with bowes, or thornes, and take good heede alſo to Swine, and other Cattell.

How to weede or clenſe your beddes and quarters.

AND when the winter is paſt and gone, and that yee ſee your Pepins riſe & grow, ſo let them increaſe the ſpace of one yeere, but ſee to clenſe weedes, or other things which may hurt them, as yee ſhall ſee cauſe. And in the Sommer when it ſhall ware dry, water them hardly in the euenings.

How one ought to pluck vp the wilde Cions.

AND when theſe wilde Cions ſhall be great, as of the growth of one yeere, yee muſt then plucke them vp all in Winter following, before they doe begin to ſpring againe.

againe. Then shall ye set them and make of them a wild Orchard as followeth.

The second Chapter treateth how one shall set againe the small wild trees, which come of Pepins, when they be first pluckt vp.

FOr the Bastard or little wilde Trees incontinent assoone as they be pluckt vp, ye must haue of other good earth wel trimmed and dunged and to be wel in the Sunne, and well prepared and dressed, as it is sayd in the other part before of the Pipins.

How to dung your Bastard or wilde yong Trees which come of Pepins.

ABout Aduent before Christmas, ye must digge and dung well the place whereas ye will set them, and make your square of earth euen and plaine, so large as ye shall thinke good, then set your wilde trees so farre one from another as ye thinke meete to be graft, so that they may be set in euen rankes and in good order, that when neede shall require, ye may remoue or renue any of them or any part thereof.

How ye ought in replanting or setting to cut off in the middest the principall great rootes.

IN what part soeuer ye doe set any Trees, ye must cut off the great maister roote, within a foote of the stocke, and all other bigge rootes, so that ye leaue a foote long thereof, and so let them be set, and make your rankes crosse wise one from an other halfe a foote, or there abouts, and ye must also see that there be of good dung more deepe and lower then ye do set your Trees, to comfort the sayd rootes withall.

How you ought to set your trees in rancke.

YE shall set your small yong trees in rankes, half a large foote one from another: and let them be couered as ye do set them with good fat earth all ouer the rootes.

How to make the space from one rancke to an other.

YE shall leaue betweene your rankes, from one rancke to an other, one foote, or there aboutes, so that ye may

paſſe betweene euery rancke for to cleanſe them if neede re-quire, and alſo for to graffe any part or parcell thereof when time ſhall be meete. But ye muſt note, in making thus your ranckes, ye ſhall make as many allies as ranckes. And if ye thinke it not good to make as many allies, then deuide thoſe into quarters of fiue foote broade, or thereabouts, and make and ſet foure ranckes (in each quarter of the ſame) one foot from an other, as ye vſe to ſet great Cabbage, and alſoone af-ter as ye haue ſet them in ranckes and in good order as is a-foreſayd, then ſhall ye cut off all the ſets euen by the ground. But in this dooing, ſee that ye doe not plucke vp or looſe the earth which is about them: or if you will, ye may cut thē be-fore ye doe ſet them in ranckes, If ye doe ſo, ſee that ye ſet them in ſuch good order, and euen with the earth, as is afore-ſaid. And it ſhall ſuffice alſo to make your ranckes as ye ſhal ſee cauſe. And looke that ye furniſh the earth all ouer with good dung, without mingling of it in the earth, nor yet to couer the ſayd Plants withall, but ſtrowed betwixt: and ye muſt alſo looke wel to the cleanſing of weedes, graſſe, or other ſuch things which will be a hurt to the growth of the plants.

How to water Plants when they waxe drie.

IT ſhall be good to water them when the time is drye: in the firſt yeare. Then when they haue put forth of new Ci-ons, leaue no more growing but that Cion which is the principall and faireſt, vpon euery ſtocke one: all the other cut off hard by the ſtocke, and euer as they doe growe ſmall twigges about the ſtocke, ye ſhall (in the Moneth of March and Aprill) cut them all of hard by the ſtocke. And if ye then ſticke by euery Plant a pretty wand, and ſo binde them with Willow barke, Bryer, or Oſiers, it ſhall profit them much in their groweth. Then after fiue or ſixe yeares groweth, when they be ſo bigge as your finger, or there abouts, ye may then remoue any of them whereas ye will haue them grow and remaine.

How one ought to remoue Trees, and to plant them againe.

The

The manner how ye ought to remoue trees, is shewed in the sixt Chapter following: then about two or three yeeres after their remouing, ye shall graffe them, for then they will be the better rooted. As for the others which ye leaue still in ranckes, ye may also graffe them where as they stand, as ye shal see cause good. When ye haue plucked vp the faireſt to plant in other places (as is afore sayd) also the manner how to Graffe them, is shewd in the fift Chapter following. But after they shall be so graft, in what place so euer it be, ye shall not remoue or set them in other places againe, vntill the Graffes be well closed vpon the hedde of the wilde stocke.

When the best time is to replant, or remoue.

When the head of the stocke shall be all ouer closed about the graffes, then ye may when ye wil, transplant and remoue them (at a due time) where they shall continue. For with often remouing, ye shall doe them great hurte in their rootes, and be in daunger to make them dye.

Of negligence and forgetfulneſſe.

If peraduenture ye forget (through negligence) and haue let small Cions two or three yeeres grow about the rootes of your stockes vnplucked vp, then if you haue so done, ye may well plucke them vp and set them in ranckes, as the other of the Pepins. But ye muſt set the ranckes more larger that they may be remoued without hurting of each others rootes: and cut off all the small twigges about as need shall require, though they be set or graffed. Order them also in all things as those small Cions of a yeeres growth.

It is not so conuenient to Graffe the Seruice Tree, as to set him.

Whereas ye shall see yong Seruice Trees, it shall be most profit in setting them, for if ye doe graffe them, I beleeue ye shall winne nothing thereby.

The best is only to plucke vp the yong Baſtard trees whē they are as great as a good walking staffe: then Proyne or

cut off their branches and carry them to set whereas they may be no more remooued: and they shall profit more in setting then grafting.

Some trees without graffing bring forth good fruite, and some other being grafted be better to make Syder of.

IT is here to be marked, that though the Pepins be sowne of the pomes of Pares and good Apples, yet ye shall finde that some of them doe loue the tree whereof they came: and those be right, which haue also a smooth barke, and as faire as those which be grafted: the which if ye plant or set them thus growing from the maister roote without grafting, they shall bring as good fruite, euen like vnto the Pepin wherof he first came. But there be other new sorts commonly good to eate, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shall be grafted for that purpose.

When you list to augment and multiply your trees.

AFter this sort ye may multiply them, being of diuers sorts & diuersities, as of Peares, or Apples, or such like. Notwithstanding, when soeuer ye shall finde a good Tree thus come of the Pepin, as is aforesayd, so shall ye vse him. But if ye will augment trees of them selues, ye must take Graffes and so graffe them.

Of the manner and changing of the fruite of the Pepin tree.

WHen soeuer ye doe replant or change your Pepin trees from place to place, in so remouing often the stocke, the fruite thereof shall also change: but fruite which doth come of grafting, doth alwayes keepe the forme and nature of the tree whereof he is taken: for as I haue sayd, as often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better ground, the frute thereof shall be so much amended.

How one ought to make good Syder.

HEre is to be noted, if ye will make good Sider of what fruit soeuer it be, being Peares or Apples, but specially of good Apples, and wilde fruite, haue al-

waies

wayes a regard vnto the ryping thereof, so gathered dry-e, then put them in dry places, on bourdes in heapes, couered with dry straw, and whensoeuer yee will make Syder thereof, choose out all those which are blacke bruised, and rotten Apples, and throw them away, then take and vse the rest for Syder: But heere to giue you vnderstanding, do not as they doe in the Countrie of Mens, which doe put their fruite gathered, into the middest of their Garden, in the raine & mistlings, vpon the bare earth, which will make them to leese their force and vertue, & doth make them also withered and tough, and lightly a man shall neuer make good Syder that shall come to any purpose or good profit thereof.

How to make an Orchard in few yeeres.

SOme do take yong straight slippes, which doe grow from the rootes, or of the sides of the Apple Trees, about Michaelmasse, and doe so plant or set them (with Otes) in good ground, whereas they shal not be remoued, and so grafte (being well rooted) thereon. Othersome doe take and set them in the Spring time, after Christmas, in likewise, and doe grafte thereon when they be well rooted: and both do spring well. And this maner of way is counted to haue an Orchard the soonest. But these trees will not endure past twentie or thirtie yeeres.

The third Chapter is of setting Trees of Nuttes.

How one ought to set Trees which come of Nuttes.

FOr to set trees which come of Nuttes: when yee haue eaten the fruite, looke that ye keepe the Stones and Curnels thereof, then let them be dryed in the winde, without the vehemencie of the Sunne, so reserue them in a bore and vse them as before.

Of the time when yee ought to plant or set them.

YE shall plante or set them in the beginning of Winter, or afore Michaelmasse, whereby they may the sooner spring out

out of the earth. But this maner of setting is daungerous for the Winter then comming in, and they being young and tender in comming vp, the cold will kill them. Therefore it shall be best to stay and reserue them till after winter. And then before yee doe set them, yee shall soke or steepe them in Milke, or in Milke and water, so long till they doe stincke therein: then shall yee dyre them and set them in good earth, in the change or increase of the Moone, with the small ende vpward, foure fingers deepe, then put some sticke thereby to marke the place.

For to set them in the spring time.

IF yee will plant or set your Nuttes in the Spring time, where yee will haue them still to remaine and not to be remooued, the best and most easie way is, to set in euery such place (as ye thinke good) three or foure Nuttes nigh together, and when they doe all spring vp, leaue none standing but the faireſt.

Of the dunging and deepe digging thereof.

ALso whereas yee shall thinke good, ye may plant or set all your Nuttes in one square or quarter together in good earth and dung, in such place and time as they vse to plant. But see that it be well dunged, and also digged good & deep, and to be well medled with good dung throughout, then set your Nuttes three fingers deepe in the earth, and halfe a foot one from another: yee shall water them often in the Sommer when there is drie weather, and see to weede them, and digge it as yee shall see neede.

Of Nuttes and Stones lyke to the Trees they came of.

IT is heere to be noted, that certaine kinde of Nuttes and Curnels which doe loue the Trees whereof the fruite is like vnto the Tree they came of, when they be planted in good ground, and set well in the Sunne, which be, the Walnuttes, Chestnuttes, all kinde of Peaches, Figges, Almonds and Abrycotes, all these doe loue the Trees they came of.

Of

Of the Planting the said Nuttes in good earth, and in the Sunne.

ALL the said Trees doe bring as good fruite of the said Nuttes, if they be well planted and set in good earth, & well in the Sunne, as the fruit & Trees they first came of.

Why fruite shall not haue so good sauour.

FOr if yee plant good Nuttes, good Peaches, or Figs in a garden full of shadow, the which hath afore loued y Sun, as the Vine doth, for lacke thereof, their fruit shall not haue so good sauour, although it be all of one fruit: and likewise so it is with all other fruit and Trees, for the goodnesse of the earth, and the faire Sunne doth preserue them much.

For to set the Pine trees.

FOr to set the Pine tree, yee must set or plant the Nuts, in March, or about the shoote of the sappe, not lightly after, yee must also set them where they may not be remooued after, in holes well digged, and well dunged, not to be transplanted or remooued againe, for very hardly they will shoote foorth Cions, being remooued, specially if yee hurt the maister roote thereof.

For to set Cherrie trees.

FOr to set sowre Cherries which doe growe commonly in gardens, ye shall vnderstãd they may well grow of stones, but better it shall bee to take off the small Cions which doe come from the great rootes: then plant them, and sooner shal they grow then the stones and those Cions must be set when they are small, yong and tender: as of two, or three yeares groweth, for when they are great, they profit not so wel: and when yee set them, yee must see to cut off all the bowes.

Trees of Bastard and wilde Nuttes.

THere be other sorts of Nuttes, although they be well set in good ground, and also in the Sun, yet will they not bring halfe so good fruite as the other, nor com-

monly like vnto those Nuttes they came of, but to be a bastard wilde sowre fruite, which is the Filbert, small Nuttes, of Plummes, of Cherries, and the great Abbycots: therfore if ye will haue them good fruit, yee must set them in manner and forme following.

How to set Filberds or Hasell trees.

FOr to set Filbirds or Hasels, and to haue them good, take the small wands that grow out from the roote of the Filbirde or Hasell tree, (with short hearie twigs) and set them, and they shall bring as good fruit as the Tree they came of: it shall not be needfull to proine, or cut off the branches therof when yee set them, if they be not great, but those that yee doe set, let them be but of two or three yeeres growth, and if ye shall see those Cions which ye haue planted, not to be faire and good, or do growe and prosper not well, then in the spring time, cut them off hard by the roote, that other small Cions may growe thereof.

To set Damsons or Plum trees.

IN setting Damsons or Plum trees, which fruit ye would haue like to the trees they came of: if the said trees be not graft before, yee shall take onely the Cions that grow from the roote of the olde stock, which groweth with small twigs, and plant or set them: and their fruit shall be like vnto the Trees they were taken of.

To take Plum Graffes, and graffe them on other Plum trees.

AND if your Plum trees be graft already, and haue the like fruit that you desire, ye may take your graffes thereof, and graffe them on your Plum trees, and the fruite that shall come thereof, shall be as good as the fruit of the Cion, which is taken from the roote, because they are much of like effect.

To set all sorts of Cherries.

TO set all sorts of great Cherries, and others: yee must haue the graffes of the same trees, and graffe them on other Cherie trees, although they be of lower fruit, & when they

they are so graft, they will be as good as the fruit of the tree whereof the graffe was taken: for the stones are good, but to set to make wilde Cions, or plants to graffe on.

The manner how one may order both Plum trees, and Cherie trees.

FOr so much as these are two kinde of trees, that is, to vnderstand, the Cherie, and the Plum tree, for when they be so graft, their rootes bee not so good, nor so free as the branches aboue, wherefore the Cions that doe come from the rootes, shall not make so good and franke trees of. It is therefore to be vnderstood, how this manner and sort is to make franke trees, that may put forth good Cions in time to come, which is: when they be great & good, then if ye will take those Cions, or young springs from the rootes, ye may make good trees thereof, and then it shall not neede to graffe them any more after: but to augment one by the other, as yee doe the Cions from the roote of the Nutte, as is aforesayd, and ye shall doe as followeth.

How to graffe Plum trees and Chery trees.

YE may well graffe Plum Trees and great Chery trees, in such good order as ye lust to haue them, and as hereafter shalbe declared in the fifth chapter following: for these would be graffed while they are yong & small, and also graft in the ground, for thereby one may dresse and trim them the better, & put but one graffe in each stock of the same. Cleane not the hart, but a little on the one side, nor yet deep, or long open.

How you must proine or cut your trees.

FOr when your graffes be well taken on the stocke, & that the graffes doe put forth faire and long, about one yeares growth, ye must proine, or cut the braunch of commonly in Winter, (when they proine their Vines) a foote lower, to make them spred the better: then shall ye meddle all through with good fat earth, the which will drawe the better to the place, which ye haue so proined or cut.

The conuenienst way to cleanse and proine, or dresse the rootes of trees.

AND for the better cleansing and proining trees beneath, is thus: ye shall take away all the weedes, and grasse about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so rounde about, as ye would seeme to pluck them vp, and shall make them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the earth about the rootes, and where as ye shall see them grow faire & long, place or couch them in the sayd hole & earth againe: then shall ye put the cut ende of the tree where it is graft, somewhat more lower then his rootes were, whereby his Cions so graft, shal spring so much the better.

When the stocke is greater then the grasse.

WHen as the tree waxeth, and swelleth greater beneath the grafting, then aboue: then shall ye cleaue the roots beneath and wreath them round, and so couer them againe. But see ye breake no roote thereof, so will he come to perfection. But most men doe vse this way; if the stocke waxe greater then the grasses, they doe slit downe the barke of the grasses aboue, in two or three parts, or as they shall see cause thereof: and so likewise, if the grasses waxe greater aboue then the stocke, ye shall slit downe the stock accordingly, with the edge of a sharpe knife. This may well be done at any time in March, Aprill, and May, in the encrease of the Moone, and not lightly after.

The remedy when any bough or member of a Trees broken.

IF ye shall chance to haue boughes, or members of trees broken, the best remedie shall be, to place those boughes or members right soone againe, (then shall ye comfort the roots with good new earth) and binde fast those broken boughes or members, both aboue and beneath, and so let them remaine vnto another yeere, till they may close & put forth new cions.

When a member or bough is broken how to proyne them.

Where

Whereas ye shall see vnder or aboue superfluous bowes, ye may cut or proine of, (as ye shall see cause) all such boughes hard by the tree, at a due time, in the winter following. But leaue all the principall branches, and whereas any are broken, let them bee cut of beneath, or else by the ground, and cast them away: thus must ye doe yeerely, or as ye shall see cause, if ye will keepe your trees well and faire.

How one ought to enlarge the hole about the trees roote.

IN proyning your Trees, if there be many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wreath them, as it is aforesayd, and to vse them without breaking, then couer them againe with good fat earth, which ye shall mingle in the said hole, and it shall be best to be digged all ouer a little before, and see that no branch or roote be left vncouered, and when you haue thus dressed your trees, if any roote shall put forth, or spring hereafter out of the sayd holes, in growing, ye may so proine them as ye shal see cause, in letting them so remaine two or three yeares after, vnto such time as the said graffes be sprong vp, and well branched.

How to set small staues by, to strengthen your Cions.

TO auoide daunger, ye shall set or pricke small staues about your Cions, for feare of breaking: then after three or foure yeares, when they be well branched: ye may then set or plant them in good earth, (at the beginning of Winter) but see that ye cut of all their small branches hard by the stocke, then ye may plant them where ye thinke good so as they may remaine.

In taking vp Trees, note.

YE may well leaue the maister roote in the hole (when ye digge him vp) if the remoued place be good for him, cut of the master rootes by the stub, but pare not of all the small rootes, and so plant him, and he shall prosper

more thus, then others with all their maister rootes. When as trees be great, they must be disbraunched, or bowes cut of, before they be set againe, or else they will hardly prosper. If the trees be great, hauing great braunches or bowes, when ye shall digge them vp, ye must disbraunch them afore ye set them againe, for when trees shall be thus proined, they shal bring great Cions from their rootes, which shall be franke & good to replant, or set in other places, & shall haue also good braunches & rootes, so that after it shall not neede to graffe them any more, but shall continue one after another to be free and good.

How to couch the rootes when they are proyned.

IN setting your trees againe, if ye will dresse the rootes of such as ye haue proined, or cut of the braunches before, ye shall leaue all such small rootes which grow on the great roote, & ye shall so place those rootes in replanting againe not deepe in the earth, so that they may soone grow, and put forth Cions: which being wel vsed, ye may haue fruite so good as the other afore mentioned, being of three or foure yeares growth, as before is declared.

What trees to proyne.

THis way of proyning is more harder for the great Chery (called Healmier) then for the Plum tree. Also it is very requisite and meete for those Cions or Trees, which be grafte on the wilde sowre Chery tree, to be proined also, for diuers and sundry causes.

Why the sower Chery dureth not so long as the *Healmier* or great Chery.

THe wilde and sower Chery, of his owne nature will not so long time indure, (as the great Healme Cherrie) neither can haue sufficient sappe to nourish the Graffes, as the great Healme Cherie is grafte, therefore when ye haue proined the braunches beneath, and the rootes also, so that ye leaue rootes sufficient to nourish the Tree, then set him.

If ye cutte not of the vnder rootes, the Tree will pro-

fite

ſhoe moze eaſier, and alſo lighter to be knowne, when they put foorth Cions, from the roote of the ſame, the which yee may take heereafter.

To graffe one great Cherrie vpon an other.

YE muſt haue reſpect vnto the Healme Cherrie, which is Graft on the wilde Gomire (which is an other kinde of great Cherie) and whether you doe proine them or not, it is not materiall: for they dure a long time. But yee muſt ſee to take away the Cions, that doe growe from the roote of the wilde Gomire, or wilde Plum tree: becauſe they are of nature wilde, and doe draw the ſappe from the ſaid tree.

Of deepe ſetting or ſhallow.

TO ſet your ſtockes or trees ſomewhat deeper on the high groundes, then in the vallies, becauſe the Sunne in ſummer ſhall not drye the roote: and in the low ground moze ſhallow, becauſe the water in Winter ſhall not drowne or annoy the rootes. Some doe marke the ſtock in taking it vp, and to ſet him againe the ſame way, becauſe he will not alter his nature: ſo likewiſe the graffes in graffing.

The fourth Chapter doth ſhew how to ſet other trees which come of wilde Cions, pricked in the earth without rootes: & alſo of proining the meaner Cions.

Trees take roote prickt of braunches.

THere bee certaine which take roote, beeing pricked of braunches proined of other Trees, which be, the Mulberie, the Figge Tree, the Quince tree, the Seruice tree, the Pomgranad tree, the Apple Tree, the Damſon tree, and diuers ſoyts of other Plum trees, as the Plum tree of Paradice, &c.

How one ought to ſet them.

For

FOr to set these sorts of Trees, ye must cut off the Cions, twigges or boughes, betwixt Alhallowtide & Christmas, not lightly after. Yee shall choose them which be as great as a little staffe or more, and looke whereas yee can finde them, faire, smooth, and straight, and full of sappe withall, growing of yong trees, as of the age of three or foure yeeres growth or thereabouts, and looke that ye take them so from the tree with a broad Chisell, that yee breake not or loose any part of the barke thereof, more then halfe a foote beneath, neither of one side or other: then proine or cut off the branches, and pricke them one foote deepe in the earth, well digged and ordered before.

How to binde them that be weake.

THose Plants which be slender, yee must proyne or cut off the branches, then binde them to some stake or such like to be set in good earth, and well medled with good dung, and also to be well and deepely digged, and to be set in a moyste place, or elie to be well watred in Summer.

How one ought to digge the earth, for to set them in.

AND when that ye would set them in the earth, yee must first prepare to digge it, and dung it well throughout a large foote deepe in the earth. And when as ye will set them euerie one in his place made (before) with a crow of Iron, and for to make them take roote the better, ye shall put with your Plants, or watred Otes, or Barley, and so yee shall let them grow the space of three or foure yeeres, or when they shall be well braunched, then ye may remoue them, and if ye breake off the olde stubbie roote and set them lower, they will last a long time the more. If some of those Plants do chance to put foorth Cions from the roote, and being so rooted, yee must plucke them vp though they be tender, and set them in other places.

Of Cions without rootes.

IF that the said Plants haue Cions without rootes, but which come from the tree roote beneath, then cut them not of til they be of two or three yeers growth, by that time they will gather of rootes to be replanted in other places.

To plant the Figge tree.

THe said Plants taken of Figge trees grafted, be the best. Ye may likewise take other sorts of Figge trees, & graffe one vpon the other, for like as vpon the wilde trees do come the Pepins, euen so the Figge, but not so soone to prosper and growe.

How to set Quinces.

LIkewise the nature of Quinces, is to spring, if they be pricked (as aforesaid) in the earth, but sometimes I haue grafted with great difficultie, saith mine Author, vpon a white Thorne, and it hath taken and borne fruite to looke on, faire, but in taste more weaker then the other.

The way to set Mulberies.

THere is also an other waye to set Mulberies as followeth, which is, if you doe cut in Winter certaine great Mulberie bowes or stockes, asunder in ỳ body (with a sawe) in troncheons a foot long or more, then ye shall make a great furrow in good earth well & deepe, so that yee may couer well againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a foote one from an other, then couer them againe, that the earth may be aboue those ends, three or foure fingers high, so let them remaine, and water them in summer, if neede be sometimes, and cleanse them from all hurtfull weeds and rootes.

Note one of the same.

THat then within a space of time after, the sayd troncheons will put forth Cions, the which when they be somwhat sprigged, hauing two or three small twigs, then yee may transplant or remoue them where yee list, but leaue your troncheons still in the earth, for they wil put forth many motions, the which if they shall haue scantie of roote,

then dung your troncheons within with good earth, and likewise aboue also, and they shall do well.

The time meet to cut Cions.

VNderstand also, that all trees the which commonly doe put forth Cions, if yecut them in Winter, they will put forth and spring more aboundantly, for then they be all good to set and plant.

To set Bush trees, or Goseberies, or small Raisons.

THere be many other kinde of Bush trees, which wil grow of Cions pricked in the ground, as the Gooseberie tree, ỹ small Reison tree the Barberie tree, the Black thorne tree, these with many others, to be planted in Winter, will grow without rootes: ye must also proine them and they will take well enough: so likewise ye may prick in March of Oziars in moyst grounds, and they will growe, & serue to many purposes for your garden.

The fifth chapter treateth of foure manner of graffings.

IT is to be vnderstood that there be many wayes of Graffings, wherof I haue here onely put foure sorts, the which be good, both sure and wel proued, & easie to do, the which ye may vse well in two parts of the yeere and more, for I haue, saith he, graffed in our house, in euery moneth, except October & Nouember, & they haue taken wel, which I haue saith he in the Winter begun to grafte, and in the Summer graft in the Scutchine or shield according to the time, forward or slowe: for certaine trees, specially yong faire cions haue enough or more of their sappe vnto midde August, then other some had at Midsommer before.

The first way to graffe all sorts of trees.

AND first of all it is to be noted, that all sorts of franke Trees, as also wilde Trees of nature; may bee graft with

with graffes, & in the Scutchin. and both doe well take, but ſpecially thoſe trees which be of like nature: therefore it is better ſo to graffe. Howbeit they may well grow & take of other ſorts of trees, but certaine trees be not ſo good, nor will proſper ſo well in the ende.

How to graffe Apple trees, Peare trees, Quince trees, and *Medler* trees.

They graffe the Peare graffe, on other Peare ſtockes, and Apple, vpon Apple ſtocke, Crabbe or Wilding ſtocke, the Quince and Medler, vpon the white Thorne, but moſt commonly they vſe to graffe one Apple vpon another, and both Peares and Quinces, they graffe on Hawthorne and Crab ſtock. And other kinde of fruit called in French, Saulfey, they vſe to graffe on the Willow ſtock, the manner therof is hard to doe, which I haue not ſeene, therefore I will let paſſe at this preſent.

The graffing of great Cheries.

They graffe the great Chery, called in French, Heaulmiers, vpon the Crabbe ſtocke, and another long Cherye called Guiniers vpon the wilde or ſower Chery tree, & likewiſe one Chery vpon another.

To graffe *Medlers*.

The Piiple or Medlar, they may be grafted on other Medlars, or on white Thorne, the Quince is grafted on the white or blacke Thorne, and they doe proſper well. I haue grafted (ſaith he) the Quince vpon a wilde Peare ſtocke, and it hath taken and borne fruit well & good, but they will not long indure. I beleeue (ſaith he) it was becauſe ỳ graffe was not able enough to draw the ſap from the Peare ſtock. Some graffe the Medlar on the Quince, to be great. And it is to be noted, although the ſtocke and the graffe be of contrary natures: yet notwithſtanding, neither the Graffe nor Scutchin, ſhall take any part of the nature of the wilde ſtocke ſo grafted, though it be Peare, Apple, or Quince, which is contrarie againſt many which haue written, that if ye graffe the Medlar vpon the Quince tree, they ſhall be without ſtones,

which is abusion and mockery, For I haue (saith he) proued the contrary my selfe.

Of diuers kindes of graffes.

IT is very true, that one may set a tree, which shall beare diuers sorts of fruite at once, if he be grafted with diuers kinde of graffes, as the blacke, white, & greene Cherie togethers, & also Apples of other trees, as Apples & Peares togethers, and in the Scutchion (ye may graffe) likewise of diuers kindes also, as on Peares, Abricots, and Plums together, and of others also.

Of the grafting of the Figge.

YE may graffe the Figge Tree vpon the Peach tree or Abrycote, but leaue a branch on the stocke, and there must be according for the space of yeares, for the one shall change sooner then the other. Al trees aboue said, doe take very wel being grafted one with the other. And I haue not knowen, or found of any others, howbeit (saith hee) I haue curiously sought and proued, because they say one may graffe on Colewarts, or on Elmes, the which I thinke are but ieftes.

Of the great Abricotes.

THe greate Abricote they graffe in Sommer, in the Scutchion or shield, in the sappe or barke of the lesser Abricote, and be grafted on Peach trees, Fig trees, & principally on Damsō or Plum trees, for there they wil prosper the better.

Of the Seruice trees.

OF the Seruice tree, they say and write, that they may hardly be graft on other seruice Trees, either one Apple tres, Peare, or Quince trees: and I beleeue this to be very hard to doe, for I haue tryed (saith he) & they wold not proue.

The setting of Seruice trees.

THerefore it is much better to set them of curnells, as it is aforesayd, as also in the second Chapter of the Planting of cions, or other great trees, which must be cut in Winter, as such as shall be most meete for that purpose.

Trees wich be very hard to be grafted in the shield or schutchion.

All

ALL other manner of trees aforesayd, doe take very well to be graffed with Cions, and also in the shield, except Abricotes on Peaches, Almonds, Percigniers, the Peach tree doe take hardly to be graffed, but in the shield in Sommer, as shall be more largely hereafter declared. As for the Almond, Percigniers and Peaches, ye may better set them of Curnells and Nuttes, whereby they shall the sooner come to perfection to be graffed.

How a man ought to consider those trees, which be commonly charged with fruite.

YE shall understand, that in the begining of graffing, ye must consider what sortes of Trees, doe most charge the stocke with braunch and fruite, or that doe loue the cuntrey or ground whereas you intend to plant or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundance of fruit, then to haue very fewe or none.

Of trees whereon to choose your graffes.

OF such Trees as ye will gather your graffes to graffe with, ye must take them at the ends of the principall braunches, which be also faire and greatest of Sappe, hauing two or three fingers length of the olde wood, with the new, and those Cions which of eyes somewhat nigh together, are the best, for those which be long, are farre one from another, be not so good for to bring fruit.

The Cions toward the East are best.

YE shall understand, that those Cions watch doe growe on the East, or Orient part of the Tree, are best: ye must not lightly gather of the euill and slender graffes, which grow in the middest of ẏ trees, nor any graffes which doe grow within on ẏ branches, or that doe spring from the stocke of the tree, nor yet graffes which be on very olde trees, for thereby ye shall not lightly profit to any purpose.

To choose your tree for graffes.

AND when the trees whereas you intend to gather your graffes, be smal & yong, as of fiue or sire yeeres growth, doe not take of the highest graffe therof, nor the greatest, except

kepte be of a small Tree of two or three yeares, the which commonly hath too much of toppe or wood, otherwise not, for you shall but marre your grafting.

How to keepe graffes a long time.

YE may keepe graffes a long time good, as frō Alhalowtide (so that the leaues be fallen) vnto the time of Grafting, if that they be well couered in the earth half a foot deep therein, & so that none of them no appeare without the earth.

How to keepe graffes before they are budded.

ALso doe not gather them, except ye haue great neede, vntill Christmas or there abouts, and put them not in the ground nigh any walles, for feare of Moles, Mice, & water, marring the place and graffes. It shall be good to keep grafes in the earth before they begin to bud, when that ye will graffe betwixt the barke & the treee, and when the trees begin to enter into their sappe.

How one ought to begin to graffe.

ALso ye must beginne to graffe (in cleauing the stocke) at Christmas, or before, according to the coldnesse of ỳ time and principally the Realme or great Cherry, Peares, Wardens, or forward fruite of Apples: and for Medlars it is good to tary vntil the ende of Januarye & Februarye, vntill March, or vntil such time as ye shal see trees begin to bud or spring.

When it is good graffing the wilde stockes.

IN the Spring time it is good Grafting of wilde stockes, (which be great) betwixt the barke & the tree, such stockes as to be of late ward spring, and kept in the earth before. The Damson or Plum tarieth longest to be Grakt: for they doe not shew or put forth sappe, as soone as the other.

Marke if the tree be forward or not.

ALso consider you alwaies, whether the Tree be forwarde or not, or to be graffed soone or late ward, and to giue him also a graffe of the like hast or slowenesse: euen so ye must marke the time, whether it be slow or forward.

When

When one will graffe, what necessaries he ought to be furnished withall.

WHensoeuer yee goe to graffing, see yee be first furnished with graffes, clay & mosse, clothes or barkes of sallow to binde likewise withall. Also yee must haue a small Saw, and a sharpe knife, to cleaue and cut graffes withall. But it were much better if ye should cut your graffes with a great penknife or some other like sharpe knife, hauing also a small wedge of hard wood, or of Iron, with a hooked knife and also a small Mallet. And your wilde stockes must be well rooted before yee doe graffe them: & be not so quicke to deceiue your selues, as those which doe graffe and plant all at one time, yet they shall not profit so wel, for where the wild stock hath not substance in him selfe, much lesse to giue vnto the other graffes, for when a man thinkes sometimes to forward himselfe, he doth hinder himselfe.

Of graffes not prospering the first yeere.

YE shall vnderstand, that very hardly your graffes shall prosper after if they doe not profit or prosper well in the first yeere, for whensoeuer (in the first yeere) they profit well, it were better to graffe them somewhat lower then to let them so remaine and grow.

For to graffe well and sound.

AND for the best vnderstanding of Graffing in the cleft, ye shall first cut away all the small Cions about the bodie of the stocke beneath, and before ye begin to cleaue your stock, pare and cut your graffes somewhat thick and ready, then cleaue your stocke, and as the cleft is small or great (if neede be) part is smooth within, then cut your incision of your graffes accordingly, and set them in the clefts as euen and as close as ye can possible.

How to trim your graffes.

ALso yee may graffe your Graffes full as long as two or three trunchions or cut Graffes, which yee may likewise graffe withall very well, and will be as good as those which

which doe come of olde wood, and often times better, as to graffe a bough, for often it so happeneth, a man shall finde of Dylettes or eyes harde by the olde slender wood, yet better it were to cut them of with the old wood, and choose a better and faire place at some other eye in the same graffe, and to make your incision there vnder, as aforesaide, and cut your graffes in making the incision on the one side narrowe, and on the other side broad, and the inner side thinne, and the out side thicke, because the outside (of your Graffe) must ioyne within the cleft, with the sappe of barke of the wilde stocke, and it shall so be set in. See also that ye cut it smooth as your clefts are in the stocke, in ioyning at euery place both euen and close, and especially the ioynts or corners of the graffes on the head of the stock, which must be well and cleane pared before, and then set fast thereon.

How to cut graffes for Cheries and Plums.

IT is not much requisite in the Realme cherrie, for to ioyne the Graffes (in the stocke) wholy throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the graffes of great Cherries, Damsons, or Plums, so thinne and plaine as yee may other graffes, for these sorte haue a more greater sappe or pithe within, the which yee must alwayes take heede in cutting it too nigh on the one side, or on the other, but at the ende thereof chiefly, to be thinne cut and flat.

Note also.

AND yet if the said incision be more straighter and closer on the one side then on the other side, part it where it is most meet, and where it is too straight, open it with a wedge of Iron, and put in a wedge of the same wood aboue in the cleft, and thus may yee moderate your graffes as yee shall see cause.

How in graffing to take heede that the barke doe not rise.

IN all kinde of cutting your graffes, take heed to the bark of your graffes, that it doe not rise (from the wood) on no side thereof, & specially on the outside, therfore ye shall leaue it

it more thicker then the inner side: Also yee must take heede when as the stockes do wreath in cleauing, that ye may ioyne the graffe therein accordingly: the best remedie therefore is to cut it smooth within, that the graffe may ioyne the better: yee shall also vnto the most greatest stockes, choose for them the most greatest graffes.

How to cut your stocke.

HOw much the more your stock is thin & slender, so much more ye ought to cut him lower, and if your stocke be as great as your finger, or there abouts, ye may cut him a foote or halfe a foote from the earth, and dig him about, and dung him with Goates dung, to helpe him withall, and graffe him but with one graffe or Cion.

If the wilde stocke be great and slender.

IF your wilde stock be great, or as big as a good staffe, yee shall cut him round of, a foote or there abouts aboue the earth, then set in two good graffes in the head or cleft therof.

Trees as great as ones arme.

BVt when your stocke is as great as your arme, yee shall saw him cleane of and round, three or foure foote, or there abouts from the earth, for to defend him, and set in the head three graffes, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the barke and the tree, on that side which yee may haue most space.

Great trees as bigge as your leg.

IF the stocke be as bigge as your legge, or thereabouts, yee shall saw him faire and cleane of, foure or fiue foote high from the earth, and cleaue him a crosse (if ye will) and set in foure graffes in the clefts thereof, or else one cleft onely, & set two graffes in both the sides therof, & other two graffes betwixt the barke and the tree.

When the graffes be pinched with the stocke,

YE muſt for the better vnderſtanding, marke to graffe betwixt the barke and the tree, for when the ſappe is full in the wood of wilde ſtocks being great, then they do commonlye pinche or wring the graffes too ſore, if yee doe not put a ſmall wedge of greene wood in the cleft thereof, to helpe them withall againſt ſuch daunger.

How yee ought to cleaue your ſtockes.

WHen ſoeuer yee ſhall cleaue your wilde ſtocks, take heed that yee cleaue them not in the middeſt of the heart or pith, but a little on the one ſide, which yee ſhall thinke good.

How to graffe the branch of great trees.

IF yee would graffe great trees, as great as your thigh, or greater, it were much better to graffe onely the branches thereof, then the ſtocke or body, for the ſtocke will rotte before the graffes ſhall couer the head.

How to cut branches olde and great.

BVt if the branches be too rude, and without order (the beſt ſhall be) to cut them all of, & within three or foure yeeres after they will bring faire new Cions againe, and then it ſhall be beſt to graffe them, and cut of all the ſuperfluous and ill branches thereof.

How yee ought to binde your graffes throughout for feare of windes.

AND when your graffes ſhall be growne, yee muſt binde them, for feare of ſhaking of the winde, and if the tree be free and good of himſelfe, let the Cions grow ſtil, and ye may graffe any part or branch yee will in the cleft, or betwixt the barke and the tree, either in the Scutchion, and if your barke be faire and looſe.

To ſet many graffes in one cleft.

EVer when ye wil put many graffes in one cleft, ſee that one inciſion (of your graffe) be as large as the other, not to be put into the cleft ſo ſlightly and rathlye, and that one ſide thereof be not more open then the other,

and

and that these grafkes be all of one length: it shall suffice also if they haue three eyes on eth grafte without ỹ ioint thereof.

How to saw your stocke before you leaue him.

IN sawing your stocke, see that you teare not the barke about the heade thereof, then cleaue his head with a long sharpe knife, or such like, and knocke your wedge in the middest thereof, (then pare him on the head round about) & knock your wedg in so deep til it open meete for your grafkes but not so wide, then holding in one hand your grafke and in the other hand your stock, sette your grafke in close, barke to barke, and let your wedge bee greatabout at the heade, that ye may knocke him out faire and easily againe.

If the stocke cleaue too much, or the barke dor open.

IF the stocke doe cleaue too much, or open the barke with the woode too lowe, then softly open your stocke with your wedge, and see if your incision of your grafke, be all meete & iust, according to the cleft, if not, make it vntill it be meete, or else saw him of lower.

How grafkes neuer lightly take.

ABoue all things ye must consider the meeting of the two sappes, betwixt the grafke & the wilde stocke, which must be set in iust one with an other: for ye shall vnderstand, if they doe not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, being euen set, they shall neuer take together, for there is nothing onely to ioyne their increase, but the Sappe, recounting the one against the other.

How to set the grafkes right in the cleft.

WHen the barke of the stocke, is more thicker then the grafke, ye must take good heede, of the setting in of the grafke in the cleft, to the ende that his sappe may ioyne right with the sap of the stocke, on the inside, & ye ought likewise to consider of the sappe of the stocke, if hee doe surmount the grafkes in the out sides of the cleft too much or not.

Of setting in the Grafkes.

ALso ye must take good heede, that the graffes be well and cleane set in, and ioyne close vppon the head of the stock. Likewise then the incision which is set in the cleft, doe ioyne very well within on both sides, not to ioyne so euen, but some times it may doe seruice, when as the Graffes doe drawe to much from the stocke, or the stocke also on the Graffes doe put forth.

Note also.

AND therefore, when the stock is rightly clouen, there is no daunger in cutting the incision of the graffe, but a little straight rebated to the ende thereof, that the sappe may ioine one with the other, the better and closer together.

How ye ought to draw out your wedge.

WHen your graffes shall be well ioyned with the stocke, draw your wedge faire & softly forth, for feare of displacing your graffes, ye may leaue within the clift a smal wedge of such greene wood as is aforesayd, and ye shall cut it of close by the head of your stocke, and so couer it with a barke as followeth.

To couer your clefts on the head.

WHen your wedge is drawen forth, put a greene pill of thick bark of Willow, Crab, or Apple, vpon your clefts of the stocke, that nothing may fall betweene: then couer all about the clefts on the stocke heade, two fingers thicke with good clay, or nigh about that thicknesse, that no Winde nor raine may enter. Then couer it round with good Mosse, and then wreath it ouer with clothes, or pilles of willow, Byper, or Dziars, or such like, then binde them fast, and sticke certaine long prickes on the graftes head amongst your Cions, to defend the Crowes, Iayes, or such like.

How ye ought to see to the binding of your Graffes.

BUt alwayes take good heede to the binding of your heads that they ware slacke, or shagge, neither on the one side or other, but remaine fast vpon they clay, which clay remaines fast

fast (likewise on the stocke head) vnder the binding thereof, wherefore the sayd clay must be moderated in such sorte as followeth.

How ye ought to temper your clay.

THE best way is therefore, to trie your clay betwixt your handes, for stones and such like, and so to temper it as ye shal thinke good, if so it require of moistnesse or drinesse and to temper it with the haire of beastes: for when it dryeth, it holdeth not (otherwise) so well on the stocke, or if ye knead of Mosse therewith, or mingle Hay thin therewith: some doe iudge that ỹ Mosse doth make the trees mossie. But I think (sayth he) that commeth of the disposition of places.

To bush your graffe heades.

WHen ye shall binde or wrap your Graffe heades with band, take small thornes, and binde them within, for to to defend your graffes from Kites, or Crowes, or other danger of other foules, or prick of sharpe white stickes thereon.

The second way to graffe high branches on trees.

THE second manner to Graffe, is strange enough to many: This kinde of Graffing is on the toppes of braunches of Trees, which thing to make them grow lightly, is not so soone obtained: wheresoeuer they be graffed, they doe onely require a faire yong wood, a great Cion or twigge, growing highest in the tree toppe, which Cions yee shall choose to graffe on, of many sorts of fruites if ye will, or as ye shall thinke good, which order followeth.

TAke graffes of other sorts of trees, which ye would graffe in the top thereof, then mount to the top of the tree which ye would graffe, and cut of the tops of all such braunches, or as many as ye would graffe on, & if they be greater then the graffes, which ye would graffe, ye shal cut & graffe thē lower as ye doe ỹ small wild stock aforesaid. But if the Cions that

you cut be as great as your graffe that you graffe on, ye shall cut them lower betwixt the olde wood and the new, or a litle more higher, or lower: then cleaue a little, and choose your graffes in the like sort, which ye would plant, whereof yee shall make the incision short, with the barke on both sides like, & as thick on the one side as the other, and set so iust in the cleft, that the barke may be euen and close, as well aboue as beneath, on the one side as the other, & so binde him as is aforesayd. It shall suffice that euery graffe haue an oylet, or eye, or two at the most, without the ioynt, for to leaue them too long it shall not be good, and ye must dresse it with Claye and Mosse, & binde it as it is aforesayd. And likewise ye may Graffe these, as ye doe the little wilde stockes, which should be as great as your graffes, & to graffe them, as ye doe those with Sap like on both sides, but then you must graffe them in the earth, as three fingers of, or there abouts.

The manner of Graffing, is of Graffes which may be set betwixt the barke and the Tree.

To graffe betwixt the barke and the Tree.

This manner of grafting is good, when Trees doe begin to enter into their Sap, which is, about the ende of Februarp, vnto the ende of Aprill, & specially on great wild stockes which be hard to cleaue, ye may set in foure or fiue graffes in the heade thereof, which graffes ought to be gathered afore, and kept close in the earth till then, for by that time aforesayd, ye shall scantly finde a tree, but that he doth put forth or budde, as the Apple called Capendu, or such like.

Ye must therefore saw these wilde stockes more charily, and more higher, so they be great, and then cutte the

Graffes

Graffes, which yee would set together, so as you would set them vpon the wilde stocke that is cleft, as is afore rehearsed. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long, nor so thick, and the barke a little at the ende thereof must bee taken away, and made in manner as a Launcet of Iron, and as thick on the one side as the other.

How to dresse the head, to place the graffes betwixt the barke and the tree.

AND when your graffes be readie cut, then shall ye cleuse the head of your stocke, and pare it with a sharpe knife, round about the barke thereof, to the ende your graffes may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharpe pointed knife, and thrust it downe betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therein to the hard ioynt: and see that it doe sit close vpon the stocke head.

How to couer the head of your stocke.

WHen as ye haue set in your graffes, ye must then couer it well about with good tough Clay and Mosse, as is sayd of the others, and then ye must incontinent enuiron or compasse your head with small thorny bushes, and bind them fast thereon all about, for feare of great birdes, and likewise the winde.

Of the manner and graffing in the Shield or Scutchion.

THe fourth manner to graffe, which is the last, is to graffe in the Scutchion, in the sap, in Sommer, from about the ende of the moneth of May, vntill August, when as trees be yet strong in sappe and leaues, for other waies it cannot be done, the best time in June and July, so it is some yeares when the time was very drie, that some trees doe hold their sappe very long, therefore ye must tarie till it returne.

For to graffe in Sommer so long as the trees be full leaued.

For

FOr to begin this maner of graffing wel, ye muſt in Summer when the trees be almoſt full of ſappe, and when they haue ſpꝛong forth of new ſhootes being ſomewhat hardned, then ſhall ye take a bꝛanch thereof in the top of the tree, the which yee will haue graffed, and chooſe the higheſt and the pꝛincipalleſt bꝛanches, without cutting it from the old wood, and chooſe thereof the pꝛincipalleſt oylet oꝛ eye, oꝛ budding place, of each bꝛanche one, with which oylet oꝛ eye, yee ſhall begin to graffe as foloweth.

The big Cions are beſt to graffe.

CHiefely yee muſt vnderſtand, that the ſmalleſt and naughtie oylets oꝛ buddes of the ſaid Cions be not ſo good to graffe, thereforꝛe chooſe the greateſt and beſt ye can finde, firſt cut of the leafe harde by the oylet, then ye ſhall trench oꝛ cut the length of a barley cꝛorne, beneath the oylet round about the barke hard to the wood, and ſo likewiſe aboue: then with a ſharpe point of a knife, ſlyt it downe halfe an inche, beſide the oylet oꝛ bud, and with the point of a ſharpe knife ſoftly raiſe the ſaid ſhield oꝛ Scutchion round about, with the oylet in the middeſt, and all the ſap belonging thereto.

How to take of the ſhield from the wood.

AND foꝛ the better raiſing the ſaid ſhield oꝛ Scutchion from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, & then ſlyt him downe without cutting any part of the wood within, yee muſt then raiſe the ſide nert you that is ſlyt, and then take the ſame ſhield betwixt your finger and thumb, & pluck oꝛ raiſe it ſoftly of, without bꝛeaking oꝛ bꝛuſing any part thereof, & in the opening oꝛ plucking it of, hold it with your finger hard to the wood, to the end the ſap of the oylet may remaine in the ſhield, foꝛ if it goe of (in plucking it) from the barkes, and ſticke to the wood, your Scutchions is nothing woꝛth.

To know your Scutchion or ſhield when he is good or bad.

And

AND for the more easier vnderstanding, if it be good or bad, when it is taken from the wood, looke within the said shield, and if ye shall see it cracke, or open within, then it is of no value, for the chicke sappe doth yet remaine behind with the wood, which should be in the shield, and therefore ye must choose and cut another shield, which must be good and sound, as aforesayd, and when your Scutchion shall be well taken of from the wood, then hold it dry by the eylet or eye betwixt your lippes, vntill yee haue cut and taken of the barke from the other Cion or branch, and set him in that place, and looke that ye doe not foule or wet it in your mouth.

Of yong trees to graffe on.

BVt ye must graffe on such trees, as be from the bignesse of your little finger, vnto as great as your arme, hauing their barke thinne & slender, for great trees commonly haue their barke hard & thicke, which ye cannot well graffe this way, except they haue some bỹches with a thin smoth bark, meete for this way to be done.

How to set or place your shield.

YE must quickly cut of round the barke of the tree that ye wil graffe on, a little more longer then the shield that ye set on, because it may ioine the sooner & easier, but take heed that in cutting of the barke, ye cut not the wood within.

Note also.

AFter the incision once done, yee must then couer both the sides or endes well and softly withall, with a little bone or horne, made in maner like a thinne skinne, which ye shall lay it all ouer the ioynts or closings of the said shield, somewhat longer and larger, but take heede for hurting or crushing the barke thereof.

How to lift vp the barke, and to set your shield on.

THis done, take your shield or Scutchion, by the oylet or eye that he hath, and open him faire and softly by the two sides, & put them straight way on the other tree, whereas the barke is taken of, and ioyne him close barke to barke thereon, then plaine it softly aboue, and at both the ends with the thin bone, and that they ioyne aboue and beneath barke to barke, so that he may feede well the branch of that tree.

How to binde on your shield.

THis done, ye must haue a wreath of good Hempe, to binde the said shield on his place: the maner to binde it is this, yee shall make a wreath of Hempe together, as great as a Goose quill, or thereabouts, or according to the bignesse or smalnesse of your tree: then take your Hempe in the midst, ỹ the one halfe may serue for the vpper halfe of the shielde, in winding & crossing with the Hemp, the said shield on ỹ branch of the tree, but see that ye binde it not to straight, for it shall let him from taking or springing, and likewise their sap can not easily come or passe from the one to the other: and see also that wet come not to your shield, nor likewise the Hemp that ye binde it withall. Ye shall begin to binde your Scutchion first behinde in the middest of your shield, in comming still lower and lower, and so recouer vnder the oylet and tayle of your shield, binding it nigh togethers, without recouering of the said oylet, then ye shall returne againe vpward, in binding it backward to the middest where ye began. Then take the other part of the Hempe, and binde so likewise the vpper part of your shield, & encrease your Hempe as ye shall need, and so returne againe backward, & ye shall binde it so, till the fruits or clefts be couered (both aboue and beneath) with your sayd Hempe, except the oylet and his taile, the which ye must not couer, for that taile will shed apart, if the shield do take.

On one tree yee may graffe or put two or three shields.

Ye

YE may very well if ye will, on euery tree graffe two or three shields, but see that one be not right against another, nor yet of the one side of the Tree, let your shieldes so remaine bound on the trees, one moneth or more, after they be graffed, and the greater the tree is, the longer to remaine, and the smaller, the lesser time.

The time to vnbinde your shield.

AND then after one moneth, or sixe weekes past, ye must vnbinde the shield, or at the least cut the Hemp behind the Tree, and let it so remaine vnto the winter next following, & then about the month of March, or Aprill if ye will, or when ye shall see the lap of the shield put forth, then cut the branch aboue the shield, three fingers all about all of.

How to cut and gouerne the branches, graffed on the trees.

THen in the next yeare after that the Cions shall be well strengthened, & when they doe begin to spring, then shall ye cut them all hard of, by the shield aboue, for if ye had cutte them so nigh in the first yeare, when they begin first to spring or bud, it should greatly hinder them against their increase of growing: also when those Cions shall put forth a fayre wood, ye must binde and staye them in the midest, faire and gentlie with small wands, or such like, that the winde & weather hurt them not. And after this manner of graffing, is practised in the shield or scutchion, which way ye may easily graffe the white Rose on the Read: & likewise ye may haue Roses of diuers coulours & sorts vpon one branch or roote. This I thought sufficient and meete to declare, of this kinde of graffing at this present.

The sixth Chapter is of transplanting or altering of Trees.

The sooner ye transplante or set them, it shall be the better.

YE ought to transplant or set your trees from Alhallowtide vnto March, and the soner the better, for as soone as the leaues are fallen from the Trees, they be meete for to be planted, if it be not in a very colde or moist place, the which then it were best for to tarrie vnto January, or Februarie: to plant in the frost is not good.

To plant or set towards the South, or Sunnie place is best.

AFore you doe plucke vp your trees for to plant them, if ye will marke the Southside of ech tree, that when ye shall replant them, yee may set them againe as they stoode before, which is the best way as some doe say. Also if ye keepe them a certaine time, after they be taken out of the earth, before ye replant them againe, they will rather recouer there in the earth, so they be not wet with raine, nor otherwise, for that shall be more contrary to thē then the great heat or drought.

How to cut the branches of trees, before they be set.

WHensoeuer ye shall sette or replant your trees, first yee must cut of the boughes, and specially those which are great branches, in such sort, that ye shal leaue ẏ small twigs or sprigs, on the stockes of your branche, which must be but a shaftment long, or somewhat more, or lesse according as the tree shall require, which ye doe set.

Apple trees commonly must be disbranched before they bereplanted or set.

AND chiefely the Apple Trees, beeing Grafted or not Grafted, doe require to bee disbranched before they be sette againe, for they shall prosper thereby, much the better:

better: the other sorts of Trees may well passe vnbranched, if they haue not too great or large branches, and therefore it shall be good to transplant or set, as soone after as the grafes are closed, on the heade of the wilde stocke, as for small trees which haue but one Cion or twig, it needes not to cut them aboue, when they be replanted or remoued.

All wilde stocks must be disbranched when they are replanted or set.

ALL wilde trees or stocks, which ye thinke for to graffe on, ye must first cut of all their branches before ye sette them againe: also it shall be good, alwaies to take heed in replanting your trees, that ye doe set thē againe, in as good or better earth, then they were in before, and so euery Tree, according as his nature doeth require.

What trees loue the faire Sunne, what trees the colde aire.

COmmonly the most part of trees, doe loue the Sunne at Noone, and yet the South winde (or vent d'aual) is very contrary against their nature, & specially the Almon tree, the Abricote, the Mulbery tree, the Figge tree, & the Pomgranade tree. Certaine other trees there be which loue cold aire, as these: the Chestnut tree, the wilde & eager Cherry Tree, the Quince tree, and the Damson or Plum tree, the Walnut loueth colde aire, and a stonie white groūd. Peare trees loue not greatly plaine places, they prosper well inough in places closed with walles, or high Hedges, and speacially the Peare called bon Christien.

Of many sorts and manners of trees, following their nature.

THE Damson or Plum Tree doth loue a cold fat earth, & clay withall, the (Pealme) great Cherry doth loue to be set or planted vpon Clay. The Pine tree loueth light earth, stonie & sandie. The Medlar commeth well inough in al kind

of grounds, & doth not hinder his fruit, to be in the shadow & moist places. Hasel nut trees loue the place to be cold, leane, moist & sandy. Ye shal vnderstand, that euery kinde of fruitfull tree doth loue, & is more fruitfull in on place, then an other, as according vnto their nature. Neuertheless, yet we ought to nourish them (all that we may) in the place where we set them in, in taking them frō the place & ground they were in. And ye must also consider when one doth plant thē of the great & largest kinde of trees, that euery kinde of tree may prosper & grow, & it is to be considered also, if the trees haue commonly growne afore so large in the ground or not, for in good earth, the trees may well prosper & grow, hauing a good space one from an other, more then if the ground were leane and naught.

How to place or set trees at large.

IN this thing ye shall consider, ye must giue a competent space, from one tree to an other, when as ye make the holes to set them in, not nigh, nor the one tree touch an other. For a good tree planted, or set well at large, it profiteth oftentimes more of fruit then three or foure trees, set to nigh together. The most greatest & largest trees cōmonly are walnuts, & Chestnuts, if ye plant thē seuerally in ranke, as they doe cōmonly grow vpon high waies, besids hedges & fields, they must be set xxv. foote a sunder, one from an other, or there abouts, but if ye will plant many rankes in one place togethers, ye must set them the space of xlv. foote one from an other, or there abouts, & so farre ye must set your rankes one from an other. For the Peare Trees and Apple Trees, and other sorts of Trees, which may be sette of this largenesse one from the other, if ye doe Plant onely in rankes by hedges in the fieldes, or otherwise, it shall be sufficient of xx. foot one from another. But if ye will sette two ranckes vpon the sides of your great Alleis in gardens, which be of tenne or twelue foote broad, it shall be then best to giue them more space, the one from the other in each ranke, as about xxv. foot

also

also yee must not set your Trees right one against the other, but entermedling or betweene euery space, as they may best grow at large, that if need be, ye may plant of other smaller Trees betweene, but see that ye set them not to thick. If ye list to set or plant all your trees of one bignesse, as of young trees like rods, being Peare trees, or Apple trees, they must be set a good space one from an other, as of twenty or thirtie foote in square, as to say, from one ranke to an other. For to plant or set of smaller trees, as Plum trees, & Apple trees, of the like bignesse, it shalbe sufficient for them fourteene or fifteene foote space, in quarters. But if yee will plant or set two rankes, in your Alleyes in Gardens, yee must deuise for to proportion it after the largenesse of your saide Alleyes. For to plant or set eager or sower Cherrie trees, this space shalbe sufficient inough the one from the other, that is, of x. or xii. foote, & therfore if you make of great or large Alleyes in your garden, as of x. foote wide, or thereabouts, they shall come well to passe, & shall be sufficient to plant your trees, of ix. or x. foote space: and for the other lesser sorts of trees, as of Quince trees, Figge trees, Nutte trees, and such like, which be not commonly planted, but in one ranke together.

Ordering your trees.

When that ye plant or set rankes, or euery kinde of trees, togethers, yee shall set or plant the most smallest towards the Sunne, & the greatest in the shade, that they may not annoy or hurt the small, nor the small the great. Also whensoeuer ye will plant or set of Peare trees, & Plum trees (in any place) the one with an other, better it were to set the Plum trees next the Sunne, for the peares will dure better in the shade. Also yee must vnderstand, when yee set or plant any rancks of trees together, yee must haue more space betwixt your ranks and trees, (then when ye set but one ranke) that they may haue roome sufficient on euery side.

Ye shall also scarsely set or plant Peare trees, or Apple Trees, or other great Trees, vppon dead or mossie barren ground,

ground vnstirred, for they increase (thereon) to no purpose. But other lesser trees very well may growe, as Plum trees, and such like: now when all the said things aboue be considered, ye shall make your holes according to the space that shal be required of euery tree that ye shall plant or set, and also the place meete for the same, so much as ye may conuenient, yee shall make your holes large enough, for yee must suppose the tree ye do set, hath not the halfe of his roots he shall haue hereafter, therefore ye must help him & giue him of good fat earth, (or dung) all about the rootes when as ye plant him. And if any of the same roots be too long, and bruised or hurt, ye shall cut them cleane of a slope wise, so that the vpper side (of each roote) so cut, may be longest in setting, and for the small rootes which come forth all about thereof, ye may not cut them of as the great rootes.

How yee ought to enlarge the holes for your trees when yee plant them.

FOr when as ye set the trees in the holes, ye must then enlarge the rootes in placing them, and see that they take all downewards, without turning any rootes the ende vpward, and ye must not plant or set them to deepe in the earth, but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient for them to be planted or set (halfe a foote, or there abouts) in the earth, so that the earth be aboue all the rootes halfe a foote or more, if the place be not very burning and stonie.

Of dung and good earth, for your Plants and trees.

AND when as yee would replant or set, yee must haue of good fat earth or dung, well medled with a part of the same earth whereas ye tooke your plants out of, with all the vpper crests of the earth, as thick as yee can haue it: the said earth which ye shal put about the roots, must not be put too nigh the roots, for doubt of the dung being laid to nigh, which will put the said roots in a heate, but let it be well medled with the other earth, and well tempered in the holes, and the smallest and slenderest Cions that turnes vp among those rootes,

rootes, ye may plant therewith very well.

If yee haue wormes amongst the earth of your rootes.

IF there be wormes in the fat earth or dung, that yee put about your rootes ye must meddle it well also with y dung of Oxen or Kine, or else Sope ashes about the roote, which will make the wormes to dye, for otherwise they will hurte greatly the rootes.

To digge well the earth about the tree rootes.

ALso yee must digge well the earth, principally all round ouer the rootes, and more oftner if they be dryer, then if they be wet, ye must not plant or set trees when it raineth, nor the earth to be very moyst about the rootes. The Trees that be planted or set in vallies, commonly prosper well by drought, & when it raineth, they that be on the hils are better by watering with droppes, then others, but if the place or ground be moist of nature, ye must plant or set your trees so deepe thereon.

The nature of places.

ON high and drye places, ye must plant or set your Trees a little more deeper, then in the vallies, & ye must fill the holes in high places, so ful as the other, to the ende that the raine may better moysten them.

Of good earth.

VNderstand also, that of good earth, commonly commeth good fruit, but in certaine places (if they might be suffered to grow) they would season the tree the better. Otherwise they shall not come to proofe, nor yet haue a good taste.

With what yee ought to binde your trees.

WHensoeuer your Trees shall be replanted or sette, yee must knocke in by the roote, a stake, and bynde your trees thereto for feare of the winde: and when they do spring ye shall dresse them and binde them with bands that may not

breake, which bands may be of strong soft hearbes, as Bulrushes or such like, or of olde linnen clouts, if the other be not strong enough, or else ye may binde them with Oziars, or such like, but for feare of fretting or hurting your trees.

The vii. Chapter is of medicining and keeping the trees when they are planted.

The first councell is, when your trees be but Plants, in drye weather, they must be watered.

The yong trees which be newly planted, must sometimes (in Sommer) be watred when the time wareth drie, at the least the first yeere after they be planted or set. But as for other greater Trees which are well taken and rooted a good time, ye must dig them all ouer the roots after Alhallowtide, and vncouer them foure or fiue foote compasse about the roote of the tree: and let them so lie vncouered vntill the latter end of Winter. And if ye do then meddle about each tree of good fat earth or dung, to heate and comfort the earth with all, it shall be good.

With what dung yee ought to dung your trees.

And principally vnto Mossie trees, dung them with Hogs dung medled with other earth of the same ground, & the dung of Oxen be next about the rootes, & yee shall also abate the Mosse of the Trees with a great knife of wood, or such like, so that ye hurt not the barke thereof.

When ye ought to vncouer your trees in Sommer.

In the time of Sommer, when the earth is scantly halfe moist, it shall be good to digge at the foote of the Trees, all about on the roote, such as haue not bene vncouered in the winter before, and to meddle it with good fatte earth:

and so fill it againe, and they shall doe well.

When ye ought to cut or proyne your trees.

AND if there be in your trees certaine branches of superfluous wood, that ye wil cut of, tarry vntil the time of the entring in of the Sappe, that is, when they begin to budde, as in March and Aprill: Then cut of as ye shall see cause, all such superfluous branches hard by the tree, that thereby the other branches may prosper the better, for then they shal sooner close their sappe vpon the cut places then in the Winter, which should not doe so well to cut them, as certaine doe teach, which haue not good experience. But for so much as in this time the trees be entring into the sap as is aforesayde. Take heede therefore in cutting then of your great branches hastily, that through their great waight, they doe not cleaue or seperate the barke from the tree, in any parte thereof.

How to cut your great branches, and when.

AND for the better remedie: first you shall cut the same great branches, halfe a foote from the tree, and after to saw the rest cleane hard by the body of the tree, then with a broade Chisell, cut all cleane & smooth vpon that place, then couer it with Oxe dung. Ye may also cut them well in Winter so that ye leaue the trunke or branch somewhat longer, so as ye may dresse and cut them againe in March and Aprill, as is before mencioned.

How ye ought to leaue these great branches cut.

OTher things here are to be shewed, of certaine graft and old trees onely, which in cutting the great branches therof truncheon wise, doe renue againe, as Walnuts, Mulbery trees, Plum trees, Chery trees, with others, which yee must disbrãch ẏ bowes therof, euen after Alhallowtide, or as soone as their leaues be faln of, & likwise before they begin to enter

into Sappe.

Of trees hauing great branches.

THe sayd great branches, when ye shall dis branch them ye shall so cut them of in such Truncheons, to lengthen the Trees, that the one may be longer then the other, that when the Cions be growne good and long thereon, yee may graffe on them againe as ye shall see cause, according as euery arme shall require.

Of barrennesse of trees, the time of cutting ill branches, & of vncouering the rootes.

SOmetimes a man hath certaine olde trees, which be almost spent, as of the Peare trees, & Plum trees, & other great Trees, the which beare scant of fruit: but when as yee shall see some branches well charged there with, then ye ought to cut of all the other ill branches and bowes, to the ende that those that remaine, may haue the more Say, to nourish their fruit, & also to vncouer their rootes after Alhallowtide, and to cleane the most greatest rootes thereof (a foote from the tronk) and put into the sayd clefes, a thin slate of hard stone, there let it remaine, to the ende that the humour of the tree may enter out thereby, and at the ende of Winter, yee shall couer him againe, with as good and fat earth as ye can get, and let the stone alone.

Trees which ye must helpe, or plucke vp by the rootes.

ALL sorts of Trees which spring Cions from the rootes, as Plum trees, all kinde of Chery trees, and small Nut Trees, ye must help in plucking their Cions from their roots in Winter, as soone as conueniently as ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For they doe greatly plucke downe and weaken the sayd trees, in drawing to them the substance of the earth.

What doth make a good Nutte.

But

BVt chiefely to plant these Cions, the best way is to lette them grow, and be nourished two or three yeares from the roote, and then to transplant them, or set them in the winter, as is afore sayd. The Cions which be taken from the foote of the Hasell Trees, make good Muttes, and to be of much strength and vertue, when they are not suffered to growe too long from the roote, or foote afore sayd.

Trees eaten with beasts, must be graffed againe.

WHen certaine graffes being well in Sappe, of three or foure yeeres or there abouts, be broken or greatly endamaged with beasts, which haue broken thereof, it shall little profit to leaue those graffes so, but it were better to cutte them, and to graffe them higher, or lower then they were before. For the graffes shall take as well vpon the newe as old Cion being graffed, as on the wilde stocke: But it shall not so soone close as vpon the wilde stocke head.

How your wilde stockes ought not hastily to be remoued.

IN the beginning when ye haue graffed your graffes on the wild stocke, doe not then hastily plucke vp those Cions, or wild stocks so graffed, vntill ye shall see the graffes put forth a new sheute, the which remaining still ye may graffe thereon againe, so that your graffes in hastie remouing, may chaunce to dye.

When ye cut of the naughty Cions from the wood.

WHen your graffes on the stockes shall put forth of new wood, or a new sheute, as of two or three foot long, and if they put forth also of other small superfluous Cions (about the sayd members or branches that ye would nourish) cut of all such ill Cions, hard by the head, in the same yeare they are graffed in, but not so long as the wood is in Sappe, till the winter after.

How some times to cut the principall members.

ALso it is good to cut some of the principall members or branches, in the first yeere, if they haue to many, and then againe, within two or three yeares after, when they shall be well sprong vp, and the graffes well closed on the head of the stocke: ye may trimme & dresse them againe, in taking away the superfluous branches, if any there remaine, for it is sufficient inough to nourish a yong Tree, to leaue him one principal member on the head, so that he may be on of those, that hath bin graffed on the Tree before, yea, and the tree shall be fairer and better in the ende, then if he had two or three branches, or precidence at the foote. But if the tree haue bin graffed with many great Cions, thē you must leaue him more largely, according as ye shall see cause or neede, to recouer the clefts on the head of the sayd graffe or stocke.

How to guide and gouerne the sayd trees.

WHen that your trees doe begin to spring, ye must order and see to them well, the space of three or foure yeares or more, vntill they be well and strongly growne, in helping them aboue, in cutting the small twigges, and superfluous wood, vntill they be so high without branches, as a man, or more if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the principall branches if neede be, with forkes or wands prickt right, & well about them at the foot, & to proine them, so that one branch doe not approch to nigh the other, nor yet fret the one the other, when as they doe enlarge and growe, and yee must also cut of certaine branches in the tree, where as they are to thicke.

A kinde of sickenesse in trees.

LIkewise when certaine trees are sicke of the Gall, which is a kinde of sickenesse that doth eate the Barke, therefore ye must cut it, and take out all the same infection with a little Chesill, or such like thing. This must be done at the ende

end of Winter, then put on that infected place of Ore dung, or Hogges dung, and binde it fast thereon with cloutes, and wrappe it with Oziars, so let it remaine a long time, till it shall recouer againe.

Trees which haue wormes in the barke.

OF trees which haue wormes within their barks, is where as ye shall see a swelling or rising therein, therefore yee must cut or cleaue the said barke vnto the wood, to the ende the humor may also distill out the reat, and with a litle hooke ye must pluck or draw out the said worms, with all the rotten wood that ye can see, then shal ye put vpon the said place, a plaister made of Ore dung, or Hogs dung, medled & beaten with Sage, & a little of vnsleckt Lime, then let it be all well blend together, & wrap it on a cloth, & bind it fast & close theron so long as it will hold. The Lees of Wine shed or poured vpon the rootes of trees (the which be somwhat sick through the coldnesse of the earth) which lees doth them much good.

Snayles, Antes and wormes, doth marre Trees.

ALso yee must take heede of all maner of yong trees, & specially of those graffes, the which many wormes & Flyes doe endomage & hurt in the time of Summer, those are the Snailes, the Pismiares, or Ants: the field Snaile, which hurteth also all other sorts of trees that be great, principally in the time that the Cuckow doth sing, & betwirt April & Midsomer, while they bee tender. There be little beasts called Sowes, which haue many legges, and some be of them gray, some blacke, & some hath a long sharpe snowt, which be very noysome, and great hurters of yong graffes, and other yong trees also, for they cut of in eating the tender toppe (of the yong Cions) as long as ones finger.

How yee ought to take the said wormes.

For

For to take them well, ye must take heede and watch in the heate of the day (your yong trees) and where ye shall see any, put your hand softly vnderneath, without shaking the tree, for they will sodainly fall whē one thinks to take them: therfore so soone as you can (that they flie not away nor fal) take him (quickly on the Cion) with your other hand.

To keepe Antes from yong trees.

For to keepe the yong trees from Snailes & Antes, it shall be good to take Ashes & to mingle vnsleckt Lime, beaten in powder therewith, then lay it all about the roote of ẏ tree, & when it raineth, they shall be beaten downe into the Ashes and dye: but yee must renew your Ashes after euery raine from time to time: also to keepe them moyst, ye must put certaine small vessels full of water, at the foote of your sayde Trees, and also the Lees of Wine, to be spred on the ground there all abouts. For the best destroying of the small Snails on trees, yee must take good heede in the Spring time before the trees be leaued, then if ye shal see as it were small warts, knobbes or branches on the trees, the same will be Snails. Prouide to take them away faire & softly, before they be ful closed, and take heede that ye hurt not the wood or barke of the said Tree, as little as ye can, then burne those branches on the earth, or all to tread them vnder your feete, and then if any doe remaine or renew, looke in the heat of the day, & if yee can see any, which will commonly be on the clefts or forkes of the branches, and also vpon the branches lying like toftes or troopes together, then wrap your handes all ouer with olde clothes, and binde of leaues beneath them, and aboue them, and with your two hands rub them downe therein, and straight way fire it, if yee doo not quickly with diligence they will fall, and if they fall on the earth, yee cannot lightly kill them, but they will renew againe: these kinde of wormes are noysome Flyes which be very strange, therefore take heede that they doe not cast a certaine rednesse on

your

your face and bodie, for whereas there be many of them, they be dangerous: it is strange to tel of these kinde of Wormes, if yee come vnder or among the Trees whereas be many, they will cast your face and hands, your couered body (as your neck, breast and armes) full of small spots, some redde, some black, some blewish, which will so tingle and trouble you like Nettles, sometimes for a day, or a day and a night after: they be most on Plum trees, & Apple trees, nigh vnto moyst places, and ill ayres: yet neuertheless, by the grace of God there is no danger, that I vnderstand, to be taken by them. Ye shall vnderstand, that if it be in the euening, or in the morning, when it raineth, they will remaine about the grafting place of the tree, therefore it will be hard to finde them, because they are so small: Moreouer, if such branches do remaine in the vpper part of the bowes or tree, yee shall binde of drie strawe about the bowes all vnder, then with a wispe on a poles end, set fire on all, and burne them.

A note in spring time of Fumigations.

HEre is to bee vnderstood & noted, that in the Spring time onely, when trees doe begin to put forth leaues & Blossomes, ye must then alwayes take heede vnto them, for to defend them from the frost, if there come any, with fumigations or smokes, made on the windie side of your Orchards, or vnder your Trees, with straw, Hey, drie Thatche, drie Ore dung, of sawdust dried in an Ouen, of Tanners Ore dryed likewise, of galbanum, of old shooes, thatch of houses, of haire & such like, one of these to be blend with another: all these be good against the frost in the spring time, and specially good against the East winde, which breedeth (as some say) the Caterpiller worme.

To defend the Caterpiller.

AND some doe defend their Trees from the Caterpiller when the blossoming time is dryed (if there be no Frost) by casting of water, or salt water, euery second or

third day vpon their Trees, (with Instruments for the same, as with Squires of Wood or Brasse or such like) for in keeping of them moist, the Caterpiller cannot breede thereon: this experience haue I knowne proued of late to be good. For to conclude, he that will set or plant Trees, must not passe for any paines, but haue a pleasure and delight therein, in remembring the great profit that commeth thereby: Against scarcenesse of Corne, fruite is a good stay for the poore, and often it hath beene seene, one Aker of Orchard ground, worthe foure Akers of Wheat ground.

FINIS.

Heere

Heere followveth a little treatiſe, how one may graffe and plant, ſubtile or artificially, and to make many things in gardens very ſtrange.

OR to Graffe a ſubtill way, take one oylet or eye of a Graffe, ſlit it round, aboue and beneath, and then behinde downe right, then wreath him of, and ſet him vpon an other Cion, as great as he is, then dreſſe him, as is aforeſaid, and he ſhall growe and beare.

To graffe one Vine vpon an other.

BVt for to graffe one Vine vpon an other, yee ſhall cleaue him as yee doe other trees, and then put the Vine graffe in the cleft, then ſtoppe him cloſe and well with Waxe, and ſo binde him, and he ſhall grow.

If a tree be too long without fruite.

YE ſhall vncouer his roote, and make a hole with a Piercer, or ſmall Auger, in the greateſt roote he hath, without piercing through the roote, then put in a pin (in the ſaid hole) of dryе wood, as Oke or Aſhe, and ſo let it remaine in the ſayd hole, and ſtoppe it cloſe againe with waxe and then caſt earth and couer him againe, & he ſhall beare the ſame yeare.

For to haue Peaches two monthes before other.

TAke your Cions of a Peach tree that doth soone blossome in the spring time, and graffe them vpon a frank Mulberie tree, and he shall bring of Peaches two monthes before others.

To haue Damsons or other Plums vnto Alhallowtide.

FOr to haue Damsons all the Sommer long, vnto Alhallowtide, and of many other kinde of sorts likewise, ye shall graffe them vpon the Gooseberie tree, vpon the frank Mulberie tree, and vpon the Cherrie tree, and they shall indure on the trees till Alhallowtide.

To make Medlars, Cheries, and Peaches in eating to taste like spice.

TO make Medlars, Cheries & Peares, to tast in the eating pleasant like spice, the which may also keepe vntill the new come againe: ye shal graffe them vpon the frank Mulberie tree, as I haue afore declared, and in the grafting, ye shall wet them in Honie, and put a little of the Pouder of some good spices, as the pouder of Cloues, of Cinamon, or ginger.

To make a Muscadell tast.

TO make a Muscadell taste, take a Gouge or Chesill of Iron, (and cut your Sappe round about) then put in your Gouge or Chesill, vnder your Sappe on your Cion, and rayse three eyes or oylets round about, and so take of faire and softly your barke round about, and when he is so taken of, doe anoint it all ouer within the bark, with pouder of cloues, or Nutmegges, then set it on againe, and stop it close with Mare round about, that no water may enter in, and within thrice bearing, they shall bring a faire Muscadell Reison, which ye may after both graffe and plant, and they shall be all after a Muscadell fruit: some slittes the barke downe, and so put in of Spice.

To set Apples and Peares, to come without blossoming.

For

FOr to make Apples and Peares, and other sorts of fruit to come without blossoming, that is, ye shall graffe them (as ye doe other kinde of fruit) vpon the Figge tree.

To haue Apples and Chestnuts rath and also long on trees.

FOr to haue apples called (in French) de blanc Durell, or de Yroall, and of Chestnuts very rath, and long (as vnto Alhallowtide) on the trees: and make such fruit also to endure, the space of two yeares, ye shall graffe them on a laterward fruit, as Pome Richard, or vpon a Peare Tree, or Apple tree of Dangoisse.

To haue good Cheries on the trees at Alhallowtide.

TO haue Cheries on many trees, good for to eate vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon a frank Mulberie tree, and likewise to graffe them vpon a Willow or Sallow tree, and they shall indure vnto Alhollowtide on the trees.

To haue rath Medlars two months before others.

FOr to haue Medlars two months sooner then others: and the one shall be better farre then the other, ye shall graffe them vpon a Goolberie tree, and also a frank Mulberie tree, and before ye doe graffe them, ye shall wet them in Honnie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rath or timely Peares.

FOr to haue a rath Peare, the which is in France, as the Peare Cailonet, and the Peare Hastimean. For to haue them rath or soone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine Tree: And for to haue them late, ye shall Graffe them on the Peare called in France Dangoisse, or on other like hard Peares.

To haue Misples or Medlars without stones.

FOR to haue Medlars without stones, the which shal tast sweete as Honie, ye shall graffe them as the other, vpon an Eglentine, or sweete Bryer tree, and ye shall wette the graffes (before ye graffe them) in Honie.

To haue Peares betimes.

ALso to haue the Peare Anguisse, or Permain, or Satigle, (which be of certaine places so called) a Moneth or two before others, the which shall endure & be good vnto the new come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon a Quince tree, & likewise vpon the franke Mulberie tree.

To haue ripe or franke *Mul*berries very soone and late.

FOR to haue franke or ripe Mulberies very soone, ye shall graffe them vpon a rath Peare tree, and vpon the Gooseberie tree, & to haue very late, and to endure vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medlar tree.

To keepe peares a yeare.

HOw for to keepe Peares a yeare: ye shall take of fine salt very dry, and put thereof with your Peares into a barrel, in such sort, that one Peare doe not touch an other, so fill the barrel if ye list, then stop it, & let it be set in some dry place, that the Salt doe not waxe moist, thus ye may keepe them long and good.

To haue your fruit tast halfe Apples, halfe Peares.

IF ye will haue your fruite tast halfe a Peare, and halfe an Apple, ye shall in the spring take graffes, the one a Peare and the other an Apple, ye shall cleaue or pare them in the grafting ioynt or place, and ioyne halfe the Peare Cion, and so set them into your stock, & see well that no raine doe enter therein vpon your ioynt, & that fruit shall bring thee halfe a Peare, and the other halfe an Apple in tast.

Tymes of grafting.

IT is good also to Graffe one or two dayes before the change, and no more, for looke so many more dayes, as ye shall Graffe before them, so many mo yeeres it will be ere your

your trees shall bring fruite: also it is good grafting all the increase of the Moone, but the sooner after the change, the better.

To graffe the Quine Apple.

IF ye graffe the Quine Apple, vpon an Apple stock, he shal not long continue without the Canker, but to grafte him on a knottie yong Crabstock, he shall indure long without the Canker.

To distroy Pismires or Antes about a tree.

TO destroy Emets or Antes, which be about a tree, if yee remoove and stirre the earth all about the roote of the said tree, then put thereon all about a great quantitie of the soote of a Chimney, and the Antes or Pismiars will either away or else shortly dye.

Another for the same.

TO destroy Antes another way, yee shall take of the sawdust of Oke wood onely, and strow that all about the tree roote, and the next raine that doth come, all the Pismiars or Ants shall dye there: For Earewigges, shooes stopt with Haye, and hanged on the tree one night, they come all in.

To haue Nuttes, Plummes, and Almonds.

Nuttes greater then other.

TO haue great Nuttes, Plums, and Almonds greater then others, ye shall take foure Nuts, or of any of this fruite aboue said, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning the one to the other as neere as yee can, then make a hole in the bottome of the potte, through the which holes, these Nuts shall be constrained to issue, and being so constrained, shall come to perfection and growe togethers as in one tree, the which in time shall bring his fruit more greater and larger then others.

To make an Oke or other tree greene in Winter as in Sommer.

Also

ALso to make an Oke or other tree to be greene as well in Winter as in Sommer, yee shall take the graffe of an Oke Tree, or other tree, and graffe it vpon the Holly Tree: the best & most sureste way is, to graffe one through the other. Also who so will deuise or make an Orchard, he ought (if hee can) to make it in a moist place, where as the South winds, or Sea windes may haue recourse vnto them.

The time of planting without rootes, and with rootes.

ALso the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or sleuerings of all sorts of trees which hath a great pith, as Figge trees, Hasell trees, Mulberie trees, and Vines, with other like trees, all which ought to be set from the middest of September (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhallowtide, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Aduent vntill Christmas, or anone after, if the time be not very colde and dangerous.

To keepe fruit from the frost.

ALso to keepe fruit from the frost, and in good colour, vnto the new come again, ye ought so for to gather them when the time is faire and drie, & the Moone in her decreasing, and that they lye also in very drie places by night, couered thinne with Wheat straw, & if the time of Winter be cold and very hard, then put of Hair aboue them in your straw, and take it away when as a faire time commeth, and thus ye shall keepe your fruit faire and good.

The dayes to plant and Graffe.

ALso (as some say) from the first day of the new Moone, vnto the xiii. day thereof, is good for to plant, or graffe, or sowe, and for great need, some doe take vnto the xvii, or xviii. day thereof, and not after, neither graffe nor sowe, but as is afore mentioned, a day or two dayes afore the change, the best signes are, *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorne*.

To haue greene Roses all the yeere.

For

FOr to haue greene Roſes, ye ſhall (as ſome ſay) take your Roſe buddes in the Spring time, and then graffe them vpon the Pallie ſtocke, and they ſhall be greene all the yeere.

To keepe Reiſons or Grapes good a yeere

FOr to keepe Reiſons or Grpaes good all a whole yeere, ye ſhall take of fine drie Sande, and then laie your Reiſons or Grapes therein, and it ſhall keepe them good a whole yeere. Some keepe them in a cloſe Glaſſe from the ayre

To make fruit laxitiue from the Tree

FOR to make any fruit laxitiue from the Tree, what fruite ſoeuer it bee, make a hole in the ſtock, or in the maiſter roote of the tree, (with a greate Pearcer ſlope wiſe) not through, but vnto the pith, or ſome what further, then fill the ſaied hole with the iuyce of Elder, of Centorie of Seny or of Turbith, or ſuch like laxitiues, then fill the ſaid holl therwith of which of them ye will, or elſe ye may take three of them togethers, and fill the ſaid hole therwith, and then ſtop the ſaied hole cloſe with ſoft Ware, then clay it theron, and put Moſſe very well ouer all, ſo that nothing may iſſue or fall out, and all, the fruit of the ſaid Tree ſhall be from thence forth laxatiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters

ALſo whenſoeuer ye ſhall Plant or Graffe, it ſhall beemeet and good for you to ſay as followeth. In the name of Good the Father, the Soune and the holy Ghoſt Amen. Increaſe and multiplie, and repleniſh the earth: and ſay the Lords praier, then ſay: Lord God heare my praier, and let this my deſire of thee be heard. The holy ſpirite of God which hath created all things for man, and hath giuen them for our comfort in thy name O Lord we ſet, plant and Graffe, deſiring that by thy mighty power they may encreaſe and multiplie vpon the earth, in bearing plentie of fruite, to the profit and comfort of all the faithfull people, through Chriſt our Lord, Amen.

Heere followeth certaine waies of Planting & Graffing, with other neſſaries heerein meete to beknowne, tranſlated out of Dutch by L.M.

To graffe one Vine one another.

YOU that will Graffe one Vine vpon an other, ye ſhall (in Januarie) cleaue the head of the Vine, as ye doe other ſtockes, and then put in your Vine Graffe or Cion, but firſt ye muſt pare him thin, ere ye ſet him in the head, then Clay and Moſſe him as the other.

Choſen dayes to graffe in and to chooſe your Cions.

ALſo whenſoeuer that ye will Graffe, the beſt choſen tyme is on the laſt day before the change, and alſo in the change, and on the ſecond day after the change, if yee Graffe (as ſome ſay) on the third, fourth, and fift day after the change, it will be ſo many yeeres ere thoſe Trees bring

bring forth fruit. Which thing ye may beleeue if ye will, but I will not. For some doe hold opinion, that it is good grafting from the change, vnto the xviii. day thereof, which I think to be good in all the increasing of the Moone, but the sooner the better.

To gather your Cions.

ALso such Cions or Graffes, which ye doe get on the other Trees, the yong Trees of three or foure yeeres, or fiue or sixe yeeres are best to haue graffes. Take them of no vnder boughes, but in the top vpon the East side, if ye can, and of the faire st and greatest. Ye shall cut them two inches long of the olde Wood, beneath the ioynt. And whensoeuer ye will graffe, cut or pare your graffes taper wise from the ioynt, two ynches or more of length, which ye shall set into the stock: and before ye set it in ye shall open your stock with a wedg of Iron, or hard wood, faire and softly: then if the sides of your clefts be ragged ye shall pare them with the pointe of a sharp knife on both sides, within & aboue, then set in your graffes close on the out sides, & also aboue: but let your stock be as little while open as ye can, and when your Graffes be well set in, plucke forth your wedge, and if your stocke doe pinch your graffes much, then ye must put in a wedge of the sawe wood to helpe your Graffes: Then yee shall lay a thick barke or pile ouer the cleft, from the one Graft to the other, to keep out the clay and raine, and so clay them two fingers thick round about the cliffes, and then lay on Mosse, but Wool is better next to your clay, or else to temper your clay with Wool or haire, for it shall make it bide closer, & also stronger on the stock head: some take wooll next the clay and wrappeth it all ouer with linnen clouts, for the wooll being once moist will keepe the clay so a long time. And other some take Wollen clouts, that haue bene laied in the iuyce of Wormewood, or such like bitter thing, to keepe creeping Wormes from comming vnder to ỳ Graffes. If ye Graffe in winter, put your clay vppermost, for summer your Mosse. For in winter the Mosse

is warme, and your clay will not cleue. In Sommer your claie is colde, and your mosse keepes him from cleauing or chapping. To binde them, take of Willowe pilles, of clouen Byers, of Oziers, or such like, To gather your Grafkes on the East parte of the tree is counted best: if ye gather them below on the vnder boughes, they will grow slaggie, and spreading arbroade: If ye take them in the toppe of the tree, they will grow vpright. Yet some doe gather there Cions or Grafkes on the sides of the trees and so grafke them againe on the like sides of the stockes, the which is of some menne not counted so good for fruit. It is not good to grafke a great stocke, for they will be long or they couer the heede therof.

Of wormes in Trees or frute.

IF ye haue any trees eaten with Wormes, or doe bring Wormie fruite, ye shall vse to wash all his bodie and great braūches, with two partes of Cowpisse & one part of Vineger or els if ye can get no Vinneger, with Cowpisse alone, tempered with common Ashes: then wash your trees therewith before the spring, and in the Spring, or in Sommer. Annisseedes sowne about the trees rootes, driue a waie wormes, and the fruit shall be the sweeter.

The setting of Stones and ordering therof

AS for Almonde Trees, Peach Trees, Cherie Trees, Plum trees, or others, ye shall thus Plant or set them Laie first the Stones in water, three daies and foure nightes vntill they sinke therin then take them betwirt your finger and your thumbe, with the small ende vpwarde, and so set them two fingers deepe in good earth. And when ye haue so done, ye shall rake them allouer, and so couer them: and when they be ginne to grow or spring, keepe them from weedes and they shall prosper the better, specially in the first yeere And with in two or three yeeres after, ye shall set or remoue them where ye list, then if yee doe remoue them againe after that, ye must proine of all his twigges, as ye shall see cause, nigh the stocke: this ye may doe of all kinde of trees, but specially those which haue the great Sappe, as the Mulberie

or

or figge trees, or such like.

To gather Gumme of any tree.

IF ye list to haue the Gumme of an Almond tree, ye shall sticke a great naile into the tree, a good waie, and so lette him rest and the Gumme (of the tree) shall issue thereat. thus doe menne gather Gumme of all sortes of trees: yea, the common Gumme that men doe vse and occupie.

To set a whole Apple.

ALso some saie, that if ye set a whole Apple foure fingers in the earth, all the Pepins or Curnelles in the same Apple, will grow vp togethers in one whole stocke or Cion, and all those Appells shall be much fairer and greater then others: but ye must take heede, how ye doe set those Appels, which doe com in Leape yeare, for in a leape yeere (as some do say) the Curnelles or Pepins, are turned contrarie, for if ye should so set as commonly a manne doth, ye shall set them contrarie.

Of setting the Almonde.

ALmonds doe come foorth and grow commonly well if they be set without the shell or huske, in good earth or in rotten Hogges dunge: If ye laie Almondes one day in Umeger, then shall they (as some saie) be verie good to plant or laie him in Milke and water, vntill he doe sinke, it shall be the better to set, or any other Nutte.

Of Pipens watered.

THE Pepines and Curnels of those Trees, which haue a thicke or rough bazke, if ye laie them three daies in water, or els vntill they sinke therein, they shall be the better, then set them, or sawe them, as is afore mencioned, and then remoue them, when they be well rooted, of three or foure yeeres grouth and they shall haue a thinne barke.

To Plant or set Vines.

IF ye plant or set Vines, in the first or second yeere, they will bring no frut, but in the third yeere they will beare, if they be well kept: ye shall cut them in Januarie, and set them soone after they be cut from the Vine and ye shall set two together

the one with the olde wood, and the other without, & so let them grow in plucking away all weeds from about them, and when ye shall remoue them in the second and third yeere, being well rooted, ye shall set them well a foote deepe, (in good fat earth) with good dung, as of one foote deepe or there abouts, & keepe them cleane from weedes, for then they will prosper the better and in sommer when the Grape is knit, then ye shall breake of his top or branch, at one or two ioynts after the Grape, and so the Grape shalbe the greater, and in the winter when ye cut thē, ye shall not leaue past two or three leaders on each branch, on some branch but one leader, which must be cut betwixt two ioynts, and ye shall leaue the yong Vine to be the leader. Also ye shall leaue thereof three or foure ioynts at all tymes, if a yong Cion doe come forth of the old branch, or sine thereof, if ye doe cut him ye shall cut him hard by the olde branch, and if ye will haue him to bring the grape next yeere, ye shal leaue two or three ioynts thereof for the yong Cion alwaies bringeth the Grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken and knit, euer as the superfluous Cions doe grow, ye may breake them of at a ioynt, or hardly by the olde branch and the grapes will be the greater: thus ye may order your Vine all the summer long without any hurt.

To set or Plant the Cherie.

Cherie trees, and all the trees of stone fruit, would be planted or set of cions, in colde grounds and places of good earth, and likewise in high or hillie places, drye and well in the shade: if ye doe remone, ye ought to remoue them in Nouember and January, if ye shall see your Cherie tree ware rotten, then shall yee make a hole in the middest of the bodie two foote aboue the grōd with a bigge Pearcer, that the humour may passe forth thereby, thenafore the spring shut him vp againe with a pinne of the same Tree: thus ye may doe vnto all other sorts of trees when they begin to rot, and is also good for them which beare scant of fruit or none.

To

To keepe Cheries good a yeere.

FOR to keepe Cheries good a yeare, ye shall cut of the stalks, and then lay them in a well leaded pot, & fill the sayd pot there with, then put into them of good thin Honey, and fill the saide pot therewith, then stop it with Clay that no ayre enter in, then set them in some faire Seller, and put of sand vnder and all about it, and couer the pot well withall, so let it stand or remaine: thus ye may keepe them a yeere, as fresh as though they came from the tree, and after this sort ye may keepe Peares or other fruit.

Against Pismiers.

IF ye haue Cherie trees laded or troubled with Pismiars or Antes, ye shall rub the bodie of the tree, and all about the roote with the iuyce of Purslane mingled halfe with Vineger. Some doe vse to anoynt the Tree beneath al about ỹ bodie with Tare and Bird lime, with Wooll oyle boyled together, and anoynt the tree beneath therewith, and doe lay the Chalke stones all about the tree roote, some say it is good therefore.

The setting of Chestnuts.

THE Chestnut Tree, men doe vse to plant like vnto the Figge tree. They may be both planted and Grafted wel, they waxe well in fresh and fat earth, for in sande they like not. If ye will set the Curnells, ye shall lay them in watter vntill they doe sinke, and those that doe sinke to the bottome of the water be best to sette, which ye shall set in the Moneth of Nouember and December, foure fingers deepe a foote one from an other, for when they be in these two Monthes set or planted they shall endure long and beare also good fruite, yet some there be that plant or set them first in dung, like Beanes, which will be sweeter then the other sort, but those which be set in these two Monthes aforesaide, shall first beare their fruit, men may proue which is best, experience doth teach.

This is an other way to proue & know, which Chestnuts be best to plant or set, ỹ is, ye shall take a quantity of nuts, then lay them in

in Sand the space of thirtie daies, then take and wash them in water faire and cleane, and throw them into water againe and those which doe sinke to the bottome, are good to plant or set, and the other that swimme are naught: thus may ye doe with all other Turnelles or Nutes

To haue all stone fruit taste, as ye shall thinke good.

IF ye will haue all stone fruite taste as ye shall fansie or thinke good, ye shall first laie your stones to soke in such licour or moisture, as ye will haue the fruite taste of, and then set them as for the Date tree (as some saie) he bringeth no fruit except he be a hundred yeere old and the Date stone must soke one Month in the water before he be set, then shall ye set him with the small ende vpward in good fat earth, in hotte Sandie ground foure fingers deepe, and when the bowes doe begin to spring, then shall ye euery night sprinckle them with raine water, (or other if ye haue none) so long till they be come foorth and growne.

Of graffing the Medler and Mesple.

FOR to graffe the Medler or Wilple: men do vse to graffe them on the white Hathorne Tree, they will proue well, but yet small and sower fruite, to graffe one Medlar vppon an other is the better, some men doe graffe first the Wilding Cion vpon the Medlar stocke, and so when hee is well, taken and growne, then they graffe thereon the Medler againe, the which doth make them more sweete, very great and faire.

Of the Figge tree

THE Figge Tree in some Countrie, beareth his fruite foure times a yeere, the blacke Figges are the best being dried in the Sunne, and then laied in a vessell in beddes one by an other, and then sprinkled or strawed all ouer, euerie laie with fine Meale, then stoppe it vp and so it is sent out of ỳ land. If the Figge tree will not beare, ye shall digge him all about, and vnder the rootes in Fe-

bruarie

vpward, and take out then all his earth, and put vnto him the dung of a Swine, for that he liketh best: ye may mingle with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dung mingled with Oyle & Pepper stampt, which shall forward him much to noint his rootes therewith: ye shall not plant the Figge tree in colde tymes, he loueth hot, stonie, or grauelly ground, and to be planted in Autumne is best.

Of the *Mulberie* tree.

IF ye will plant the Mulberie tree, the Figge tree or others which bring no seede, ye shall cut a twig or branche (from the tree roote, of a yeers grouth, with the old wood or barke, about a cubite long, which ye shal plant or set all in the earth, saue a shaftment long to it, and so let it growe, in watering it as ye shall see neede. This must be done before the leaues begin to Spring, but take heede that ye cut not the cude or toppe aboue, for then it shall wither and dye.

Of trees that beare bitter fruit.

OF all such trees as beare bitter fruit, to make them bring sweeter, ye shall vncouer all the rootes in Januarie, and take out all that earth, then put vnto them of Hogges dung great plentie, & then after put vnto them of other good earth and so couer them therewithall well againe, and their fruit shal haue a sweeter taste. Thus men may do with other trees which bring bitter fruit.

To helpe barren trees.

HEre is another way to helpe barren Trees, that they may bring fruit, if you see your tree not beare scantly in three or foure yeares good plenty, ye shal bore an hole with an Auger or Pearcer, in the greatest place of the bodie (within a yard of the ground) but not through, but vnto or past the heart, ye shal bore him a slope: then take Honey & water mingled together a night before, then put the said Hony and water into the hole and fil it therewith, then stoppe it close with a short pinne made of the same Tree, not stricken into so farre for pearcing the licour.

Another way.

In the begining of Winter, ye shall digge those Trees round about the rootes, and let them so rest a day and a night, and then put vnto them of good earth, mingled well with good store of watred Otes, or with watred Barley or Wheat, layd next vnto the rootes, then fill it with other good earth, and he shall beare fruit, euen as the boring of a hole in the maister roote, & striking in a pinne, & so fill him againe, shall helpe him to beare, as before declared.

To keepe your fruit.

ALL fruit may be the better kept if ye lay them in dry places, in dry straw or Haye, but Haye ripeth too sore, or in a Barley mow, not touching one the other, or in Chaffe or in vesselles of Juniper or Cipers wood: ye may so kepe thē well in dry Salt or Honie, and vpon boardes, where as fire is nigh all the winter, also hanging nigh fire in the winter, in Nettes of yarne.

The Mulberie tree.

THE Mulberie tree, is planted or set by the Figge Tree: his fruite is first lower, and then sweet, he liketh neither dew nor raine, for they hurt him, he is well pleased with foule earth and dung: His branches will wax dry within euerie sixe yeeres, then must ye cut them of, as for other trees they ought to be prained euery yeere, as ye shall see cause, & they will be the better, and to plant him from midde Februarie, to midde March is best.

Of Mosse of the tree.

OF the Mosse on your Trees, ye must not let it to long be vncleased, ye must rubbe it of with a grate of wood, or a rough Haire, or such like, in Winter when they be moyst or wet, for then it will of the sooner, for Mosse doth take away the strength and substance of the fruite, and makes the trees barren at length: when you see your Trees begin to wax Mossy, ye must in the winter vncouer their roots, and put vnder them good earth: this shall helpe them & kepe them long with out Mosse: for the earth not stirred about the roote,

&c.

is one cause of Mossinesse, and also the barrennesse of the ground whereon he standeth, and your Mosse doth sucker in Winter, Flies and other vermin, and so doeth therein hide themin summer, which is occasion of eating the blossomes, & tender Cions thereof.

To keepe Nuts long.

FOr to keepe Nuttes long ye shall drye them, & couer them in dry sand and put them, in a dry Bladder, or in a Katte made of Walnut tree, and put of dry Iuie beries therein, & they shall be much sweeter. To keepe Nuttes greene a yeare and also fresh, ye shall put them into a pot with Honie, & they shall continue fresh a yeare, and the said Honie will be gentle and good for many Medcines. To keepe Walnutts fresh and greene in the time of straining of Verjuyce, ye shall take of the Pommis, and put thereof in the bottome of a Barrell, then lay your Walnuts all ouer the Pommis ouer them, and so Walnutts againe, and then of the Pommis, as ye shall see cause to fill your vessell. Then stoppe it close as ye doe a Barrell, and set him in your Seller or other place and it shall keepe your Nuttes fresh & greene a yeere. Some vse to fill an earthen pot with small Nuttes, and then put to them drie sande, and couer them with a lidde of earth, or stone, & then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot downward, two foote within the earth, in their gardeine, or other place, & so they will keepe very moist and sweete vntill new come.

To cut the Peach tree.

THe Peach tree is of this nature, if he be cut (as some say) greene, it will wither and drye. Therefore if ye cut any small branch, cut it hard by the bodie: the withered twigs euer as they wither, must be cut of hard by the great branch, or bodie thereof, for then they doe prosper the better. If a

Peach tree doe not like, ye shal put to his rootes, the Lees of Wine mingled with water, and also wash his rootes therewith, and likewise the branches: then couer him againe with good earth mingled with his owne leaues, for those he liketh best. Ye may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Hasel, or Ash, or vpon Cherie tree, or ye may graffe the Almond vpon the Peech tree. And to haue great Peaches, ye must take Cowes milke, and put good earth thereto, then al to strike the bodie of the tree therewith, both vpward and downeward, or else open the roote all bare, three daies & three nights: then take Goates milke, and wash all the rootes therewith, and then couer them againe: this must be done when they begin to blossome, and so shall he bring great Peaches.

To colour Peach stones.

TO colour Peach stones that al the fruit thereof shal haue the like colour hereafter, that is, ye shall lay or set Peach stones in the earth seuen daies or more, vntill ye shall see the stones begin to open, then take the stones and the curnells softly forth thereof, and what colour ye will, colour the curnell therewith, and put them into the shell againe, then bind it fast together, and set it in the earth, with the small end vpward and so let him growe & al the Peaches which shall come of the same fruit (graffed or vngraffed) will be of the same colour. The Peach tree ought to be planted in Autumne, before the cold doe come, for he cannot abide the cold.

If Peach trees be troubled with wormes.

ALso if any Peach tree be troubled with wormes, ye shall take two parts of Cowe pisse, with one part of Vineger, then shall ye sprinkle ỳ tree all ouer therewith, and wash his rootes & branches also, and it wil kil the wormes: this may ye doe vnto all other Trees, which be troubled with Wormes.

To

To haue the Peach without stones

FOr to make the Peach grow without stones, ye shall take a Peach tree newly planted, then set a Willow hard by, which ye shall boze a hole thzough, then put the Peach tre thzough the sayd hole, and so close him on both sides thereof, Sappe to Sappe, & let him so grow one yeare, then the next yeere ye shall cut of the Peach stock, and let the Willow keep him, and cut of the vpper part of the willow also three fingers high: and the next Winter saw him of nigh the Peach so that the Willow shall leue but the Peach onely: & thus way ye may haue Peaches without stones.

An other way for the same.

YE shall take the Graffes of Peaches, and Graffe them vpon the Willow stocke, and so shall your Peaches bee likewise without stones.

If trees doe not prosper.

IF that ye see that your trees doe not waxe nor prosper, take and open the rootes in the beginning of January or afore, and in the biggest roote therof, make a hole with an Auger to ỳ pith or more, then strike therin a pinne of Oke and so stoppe it againe close, and let it be well wart all about, the pinne, then couer him againe with good earth, and he shal doe well: some doe vse to cleaue the roote.

How to graffe Apples, to last on the tree till Alhallowtide.

HOw ye may haue many sorts of Apples vpon your trees vntill Alhallowtide, that is, ye shall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulberie tree, and vpon the Cherie tree.

To make Cheries and Peaches smell, and taste like spice.

HOw to make that Cheries and Peares, shall be pleasant and shall smell and taste like spice, and that ye may keepe them well, till the new doe come againe, ye shall graffe them on the Wilberie tree, as is aforesaid: But first ye shall soake them in Hony and Water, wherein ye shall put of the pouder of Cloues, Ginger and Cinamon.

To graffe an Apple which shall be halfe sweet and halfe sower.

TO graffe that your Apples shall be the one halfe sweet, & the other halfe sower: ye shall take two Cions, ỳ one swet and the other sower, some doe put the one Cion through the other, and so graffes them betweene the barke & the Tree: and some againe doe pare both the Cions finely, and so setts them ioyning into the stock, inclosing Sap to Sap, on both the outsides of the graffes, vnto the outsides of the stock, and so settes them into the head as the other, and they shall bring fruit, the one halfe sweet and the other halfe sower.

To graffe a Rose on the Holly.

FOr to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall keepe all the yeere greene: Som doe take and cleue the Holly, and so graffes in a white or redde Rose budde, and then put clay and Mosse to him, and lets him grow: and some do put the Rose budde into a slitte of the barke, and so putteth Clay & Mosse and bindes him featly therein, and lets him grow, & he shall carie his leafe all the yeere.

Of keeping of Plummes.

OF Plums there be many sorts, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All manner of other Plummes a man may keepe well a yeere, if they be gathered ripe, and then dryed, & put into vesselles of Glasse: If ye can not drie them well in the Sunne, ye shall drie them on hurdells of Driars mase like lattice windowes, in a hot Ouen after Bread is drawne foorth, & so reserue them. If a Plum tree

tree like not, open his roote, & poure in all about the dregges of Wine mixt with water, and so couer him well againe, or poure on them stale Urine or olde pisse of old men, mixt with two parts of water, and so couer him as before.

Of altering of Peares, or stony fruit.

IF a Peare doe tast hard or grauely about the core, like small stones, ye shall vncouer his rootes (in the Winter, or afore the spring) and take out all the earth thereof, & picke out all the stones as cleane from the earth as ye can about his roote, then sift that earth, or else take of other good fatte earth without stones, & fill all his rootes againe therewith, and he shall bring a soft & gentle Peare to eate, but ye must see well to the watering of him often.

The making of Cyder and Perrie.

OF Apples and Peares, men doe make Cider & Perrie, & because the vse ther of in most places is knowne, I will heere let passe to speake any further thereof, but this (in the pressing your Cider) I will counsell you to keepe cleane your vessells, and the places wher as your fruit doth lye, and specially after it is bruised or broken, for then they draw filthie aire vnto them. and if it be nigh, the Cider shall be infected therewith, and also beare the tast after the infection ther of: therefore as soone as you can, tun it into cleane and sweete vessells, as into vessells of white Wine, or of Sacke or Claret, and such lyke, for these shall keepe your Cider the better and the stronger a long time after: yee may hang a small bagge of linnen by a threed downe into the lower part of your vessell, with powder of Cloues, Mace, Cinamond, and Ginger, and such like, which will make your Cider to haue a pleasant tast.

To helpe frosen Apples.

If

OF Apples that be frosen in the colo and extreme Winter, The remedie to haue the Ise out of them, is this. Ye shall lay them first in colde water a while, and then lay them before the fire, or other heate, and they shall come to themselues againe.

To make appels fall from the tree.

IF ye put of fiery coles vnder an Apple tree, & then cast of the pouder of Brimstone therein, and the fume thereof ascend vp, and touch any Apple that is wet, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

To water trees in Sommer if they waxe dry about the roote.

WHereas Appletrees be settein drye ground and not dead in the ground, in Sommer if they want moysture ye shall take of Wheate strawe, or other, and euery euening (or as ye shall see cause) cast thereon water all about it, it will keepe the trees moyst from time to time.

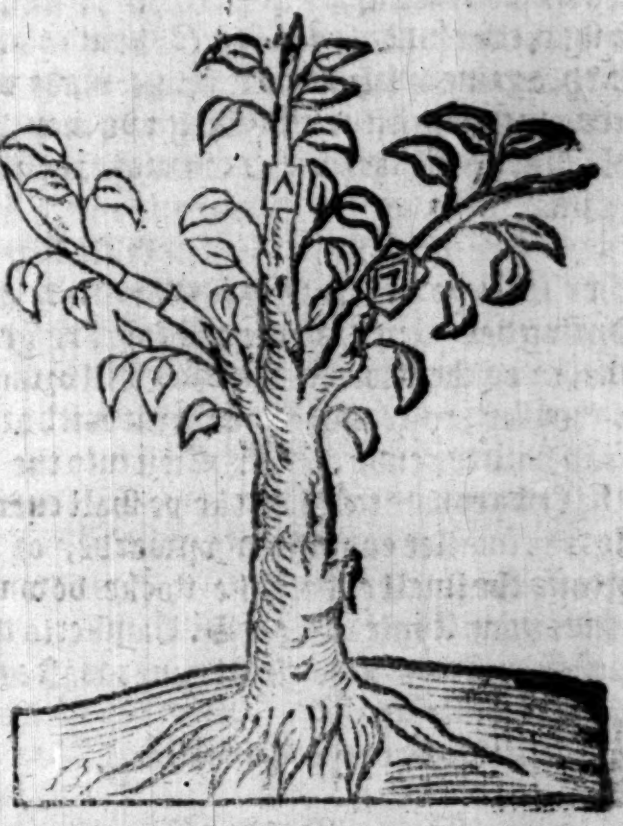
To cherish Apple trees.

IF ye vse to throw (in winter) all about your Apple Trees on the roots thereof, the Urine of olde men, or stale pisse long kept, they shall bring frute much better, which is good for the Vine also, or if ye doe sprinkle or anoynt your Apple tre roots with the Gall of a Bul, they shall beare the better.

To make an Apple grow in a glasse.

TO make an Apple growe within a Glasse, take a Glasse what fashion ye list, and put your Apple therein when he is but small, and binde him fast to the glasse, and the Glasse also to the tree, and let him grow, thus ye may haue Apples of diuers proportions, according to ỹ fashion of your glasse. Thus may ye make of Cucumbers, Gourdes, or Pomecitrons the like fashion.

These



These three branches and figure of graffing in the shield in Sommer is, the first branch showeth how the barke is taken of the middle place sheweth, how it is sette too, and the last branch sheweth how to binde him on, in saving the eylet or eye from bruising.

To graffe many sorts of Apples on one tree.

YE may graffe on one Apple Tree at once, many kinds of Apples, as on every branch a contrarie fruce, as is afore declared, of Peares the like: but see as nigh as you can, that all your Cions be of like syzinging, for else the one will not grow and shadow the other.

To colour Apples.

IF ye have coloured Apples, which what colour ye shall think good, ye shall boze slope a hole with an Auger, in the bigger part of the bodie of the Tree, unto the middest thereof,

N. or

or there abouts, and then looke what colour ye will haue them of. First ye shall take water, and mingle your colour therwith then stop it vp againe with a short pinne made of the same wood or tree, then ware it round about: ye may mingle with the said colour what Spare ye list, to make them tast thereafter: thus may ye change the colour and tast of any Apple: Your colous may be of Saffron Tourne soule Brasell Saunders, or other what ye shall see good. This must be done before the Spring doe come: Some doe say if ye graffe on the Olive stocke, or on the Alder stocke, they will bring redde Apples. Also they say, to graffe to haue fruit without cor, yee shall graffe in both the ends of your Cion into the stocke and when they be fast growne to the stocke ye shall cut it in the middest, and let the smaller ende grow vpwarde, or else take a Cion and graffe the small ende of the stocke downeward, and so shall ye haue your Apple tree on S. Lamberts day, (which is the xvii. of September) they shall neuer wast consume, nor ware drie, which I doubt.

The setting of Vine Plants.

These figures doe shew how ye ought to plant and sete your Vines, in two and two together, the one to haue a parte of the olde Tree, and the other may be all of the last Cion: but when ye plant him with a part of the olde Tree, he shall commonly take roote the sooner then the new Cion: ye must weede them euery moneth, and let not the earth be to close about their rootes at the first, but now and then lose it with a spade as ye shall see a raine past, for then they shall enlarge, & put forth better. Further herein ye shall vnderstand after

How

How to proyne or cut a Vine in winter.

This figure sheweth, how all Vines should be proined and cut, in a conuenient time after Christenmas, that when ye cut them, ye shall leaue his branches very thinne, as ye see by this figure: ye shall neuer leaue aboue two or three leaders at the head of any principall branch, ye must also cut them of in the myddest betweene the knots of the yong Cions, for those be the leaders which will bring the Grape, the rest and other ye shall vnderstand as followeth.

Of the Vine and Grape.

SOmewhat I intend to speake of the ordering of the Vine and Grape, to plant or set the Vine: the Plants or Setts which be gathered from the Vine (and so planted) are best they must not be olde gathered nor lye long vnplanted after they be cut, for then they will soone gtaher corruption, & when ye doe gather your Plants, ye must take heede to cut & chose thē, wher as ye may with the yong Cion, a ioynt of the old wood

with the new, for the olde wood will sooner take roote then the new, and better to grow then if it were all yong Cion, ye shall leaue the olde wood to the yong Cion, a foote or halfe a foote, or a shaftment long, the young Cion ye shall cut the length of three quarters of a yarde or there abouts, and ye shall choose of those yong Cions that be thickest ioynted, or nigh ioynts togethers, and when ye shall plant or set them, looke that your ground be well digged in the winter before, then in Januarie ye may both cut and plant, but cut not in the Frost, for that is danger of all kinde of trees, or ye may plant in the beginning of Februarie, and when ye doe plant, ye shall take two of those plants, and set or lay them together, a foote deepe in the earth, for two plants sette together will not so soone fale, as one alone, and lay them a foote long wise in the earth, so that there may be aboue the earth three or foure ioynts: ye may plant a yong Cion with the olde, so that he be thicke or nigh ioynted, for then he is the better to roote, and also to bring fruite: then when ye haue set or laied them in the earth, then couer them well therewith, in treading it fast downe vnto the plante, but let the ends of your Cions or Plants be turned vpright, aboue the earth three or foure ioynts, if there shall be more when they be sette, ye shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alwaies in the middest betwene the two ioynts, and then lette them so grow, and see that ye weede them alwaies cleane, and once a moneth loose the earth round about them and they shall proue the better. If it be very drie and hot in the Sommer after, ye may water them, in making a hole with a crow of Iron to the roote and there ye shall poure in water in the euening. As for the proyning of them is, when the Grape is taken and clustered, then ye may breake the next ioynt or two after the Grape, of all such superfluous Cions as ye shall see cause, which will cause the Grape to wax bigger: Ye may also breake away all superfluous budes or tender braunches, which commeth about the roote, or on the vnder braunches, which ye thinke will haue no Grape, and when ye proyne or

cut

cut them in winter following, ye shall not cut the yong Cion nigh the olde, by three or foure ioynts, ye shall not cut them like Oziars, to leaue a sort of heads together on the branch. which doth kill your Vine, yee shall leaue but one head, or two at the most, of the yong Cions vpon the olde braunch, and to cut those yong Cions three or foure knots or ioynts of, for the yong Cion doeth carrie the Grape alwaies, and when ye leaue vpon a great braunch many Cions, they can not be well nourished, and after ye haue so cut them in winter, ye shall binde them with Oziars, in placing those yong branches as ye shall see cause, and in the Spring time, when the branches are tender, ye shall binde them so, that the stormie tempest or winde doe not hurt them, and to binde them withall, the best is, great soft Rushes, and when the Grape is clustered, then ye may breake of all such braunches as is afore declared, vpon one olde branch three or foure heads be enough, for the more headdes your branch hath, the worse your Grape shall be nourished, and when ye cutte of any braunch, cut him of harde by or nigh the olde braunch: if your Vine ware olde, the best remedie is, if there grow any yong Cion about the roote, ye shall in the winter cut of the olde Vine hard by the ground, or as nigh as ye can and let the yong Vine leade, and he will continue a long time, if ye couer & fill the place about the roote with good earth againe. There is also vpon or by euery cluster of Grapes, a small Cion like a Pigges taile, turning about, which doth take away the Sap from the Grape, if ye pinch it of hard by the stalke of your Grape your frut shall be the greater: If your Vine ware to ranke and thick of braunches, ye shall digge the roote in winter and open the earth, and fill it vp againe with sande and Ashes blend together, and whereas a Vine is vnfrutfull & doth not beare, ye shall bore a hole (with an Auger) vnto the heart or pith, in the bodie or thickest part thereof, then put in the said hole a small stone, but fill not the hole close therwith, but so that the sickneesse of the Vine may passe thereby. Then laye all about the roote of good earth mingled with

good dung, and so shall he not be unfruitfull, but beare well euer after: or also, to cast of olde mens vrine or pisse, all about the roote of the barren Vine, and if he were halfe lost or mard he should grow againe and waxe fruitfull as before: This is to be done in winter.

To haue Grapes without stones.

FOR to haue Grapes without stones, ye shall take yong plants or branches, and shall set or plant the toppe or small ende downewards in the earth, and so ye may set two of them together for failing, as I haue afore declared of the others, and those braunches shall bring Grapes without stones.

To make your Vine to bring a Grape to tast like Claret.

TO make your Vine to haue a Grape, to tast like Claret Wine, and pleasant withall: ye shall bore a hole in the stock vnto the hart, or pith thereof then shall ye make a Lectuarie with the pouder of Cloues, of Cinamond mingled with a litle Fountaine or running water, and fill the same hole therwith and stop it fast and close with waxe, and so binde it fast there on with a linnen cloth, and those Grapes shall tast like Claret wine.

Of gathering your Grapes.

ALL Grapes that men doe cut, before they are through ripe, the Wine shall not be naturall, nor yet shall long endure good: But if ye will cut or gather Grapes to haue them good and to haue good Wine thereof, ye shall cut them in the full, or soone after the full of the Moone, when she is in Cancer, in Leo, in Scorpio, and in Aquarius the Moone being in the waine and vnder the earth.

To know if your grape be ripe inough

FOR to knowe if your Grape bee ripe inough, or not which ye shall not onely knowe in the tast, but in sight and tast together, as in tast if they be sweete, and ful

in

in eating, and in sight. if the stone will soone fall out being chafed or bruised, which is the best knowledge, and also whether they be white or blew, it is all one matter: The good Grape is he, which cometh out all watrie, or those which be all clammie as Birdlime: By these signes shall ye know when to, tut being through ripe or not, and whereas you doe presse your Wine, ye must make your place sweete and cleene and your vessells within to be clene also, and see that they haue strong heads, & those parsons which doe presse the grape, must looke their hands, feet and bodie be clene washed, when as they goe to presse the Grape, and that no woman be ther hauing her termes: And allso ye shall eate of no Thebolles Scalions, Onions, or Garlike, Annisseedes, or such like: For all strong sauours your Wine will draw the infection therof, and as soone as your Grape is cut and gathered, you shall presse your Wine after as soone as ye may, which will make your Wine to be more pleasant and stronger, for the grapes which tarieth long vnpresst, maketh the Wine to be small and ill: ye must see that your vessells be new, and sweete within, and to be washed with sweete water, and then well dryed againe, and to perfume them with Mastick, and such sweet vapour, & if your vessell chance not to be sweete, then shall ye Pitch him on the sides, which Pitch will take away all euil, and such stinking sauour therein.

To proue or tast wine.

AND whensoeuer ye will proue or tast any Wine, the best time is, earely in the Morning, and take with you three or foure soppes of bread, then dippe one after an other into the Wine, for therein ye shall finde (if theire be any) sharp tast of the Wine. Thus I leaue (at this present) to speake anie further here of the Wine and Grape.

If this my simple labour be taken in good parte (gentle Reader) it shall the more hereafter encuroge me, to set soorth an other booke more at large, touching the Art of Planting and Grafting with other things necessarie to be knowne.

Heere

Heere followeth the best tymes how to order or choose, and to set or plant *Hoppes*.

IN this figure ye shall vnderstand, the placing and makyng of Hoppe hills, by euery Sipher ouer his head: The first place is shewed, but one Pole sette in the middest, and the Hoppe beneath: The second sheweth, how some doth choppe downe a Spade in the middest of the Hill, and therein layes his Hoppe rootes. The third place is showed, how other some doe set out one Pole in the midest, and the Hop rootes at holes put in rounde about. The fourth place sheweth, how some choppes in a Spade crosse in the toppe, and their layes in his rootes. The fift place sheweth, how some dot set foure poles therein, and puts the Hop round about the Hill. The sixte place sheweth, that some vse to make crosse holes in the sides, and there layes in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many practises haue bene proued good: Proued alwaies, that your Hilles be of good fatte earth, specially in the middest downe vnto the bottome. This I thought sufficient to shew by this figure, the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hop is counted the surest waie.

THE best and common setting tyme of Hoppes, is from midde November, to midde Februarie, then must ye digge and cleuse the grounds of weedes, and mire it well with good moulde and fatte earth. Then deuide

your

your hills a yard one from an other orderly, in making them a yard a sunder, and two foote and a halfe brode in the bottome, and when that ye plant them, ye shall lay in euerie hill three or foure rootes: Some doe in setting of them lay them crosewise in the midst of the hill, and so couers them a gaine: some settes ẏ rootes in foure parts of the hill, othersome doe make holes round about the hills, and puts of the roots therin, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one short root in a yeere ye may haue many plants, to set and lay as ye shall see it good, and it shall be sufficient for euerie plant, to haue two knottes within the ground, and one without: the some doe choppe a Spade crosse into the hill, & laies in crosse Hoppe, and so couers it.

To choose your *Hoppe*.

YE shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant them, for then ye shall see which beares the Hop, for some there is that brings none, but that which beares, choose for your plants, and set of those in your hills, for so shall ye not be deceiued, & they shall prosper wel.

To sowe the seeds.

SOme doe holde, that ye may sow among other seedes, the seedes of Hops, and they will encrease & be good to sette, or else to make beds, & sow thē alone, wherby they may increase to be set, & when they be strong, ye may remoue and set them in your hills, and plant them as the other before mentioned.

The setting your poles.

THE best time is in Aprill, or when your rootes be sprong halfe a yarde long or more, then by euerie plant or Hop, in your hills, ye shall set vp a pole of xiii. or xiiii foot long, or there abouts, as cause shall require. Some do vse to sette but foure Poles in euery hill, which is thought sufficient, and when ye shall seete them, see that ye sette them so fast that great winds doe not cast them downe.

How to proyne the Hopp tree

YE shall marke when the Hop doth blossome, and knit in the top, which shall be perceiued to be the Hop, then take

and cut vp all the rest growing there abouts (not hauing Hop there on) hard by the earth, that all those which carry the hop might be the better nurished: thus shall ye do in Sommer, as ye shall see them increase & grow, vntill the time of gathering

To gather the *Hoppe*.

AT such time afore Michelmasse, as ye shall see your hop ware browne, or somewhat yellow, then he is best to be gathered in a drye day, in cutting your hop by the ground, then pluck vp your Pole therewith for shaking of your hop, so carie them into some drye house and when ye haue so pluckt them, ye shall lay them on boarded lofts, or on hurdells of clothes, that the winde may drye them, and the ayre, but not in the Sunne, for the same will take away the strength therof nor with fire, for that will doe likewise, & ye shall dayly tosse and turne them till they be drye: to trie them when they are drie, hold them in your hand a space, and if they cleaue together when ye open your hand, they are not then drie: but if they shatter a sunder in opening your hand, then ye may be sure they are drie enough. If not, let them remaine, and vse ye them as is before said. Ye shall vnderstand the drienesse of them is to preserue them and long to last, but if neede be, ye may occupie them well vndryed, with lesse portion to sow.

What poles are best.

YE shall prepare your Poles of such wood as is light and stife, and which will not bow with euery winde, the best and meetest time to get them is in Winter, when the Sap is gone downe, and as soone as ye haue taken of your Hop, lay your poles in sundrie places vntill the next spring, whereby they may endure the longer.

How to order and dresse your hills.

AFter the first yeere is past, your Hoppe being increased to more plentie of rootes in your hilles ye shall after Miceelmasse euerie yeare open your hills, and cast downe the tops vnto the rootes, vncouering them, and cut away all the superfluous rootes, some doth plucke away all the rootes that spreades abrode without the hills, then opens the hills and puts

puts of good new earth vnto them, and so couers them againe, which shal keepe them from the Frost, & also make the ground fat, so shall ye let them remaine vnto the Spring of the yeere in Februarie or March, then againe if ye shall see any superfluous rootes, ye may take them away, and cut them vp and your Hoppe shall be the better, then againe cast vp the earth about your hills, and cleansing them from all weedes and other rootes, which will take away their strength, if the herbes remaine, so let them rest till your Poles may be set there in.

Of ground best for your Hoppe.

THe Hoppe delighteth and loueth a good and reasonable fat grownd, not very cold, nor yet to moyst, for I haue seene them proue well in Flaunders, in dyrye sandie fildes: the Hop hills being of good fat earth, ye may (as some say) for great neede make your Hop grow and beare on any kinde of rockie ground, so that your hills be great and fat earth, but the lower ground commonly proueth best, so that it stand well and hot in the Sunne.

A note of the rest aboue said.

YE shall marke and vnderstand, all this order aboue said. is to haue many Hoppes and good, with a few roots and plants placed in a small plot of grownd, Ye shall vnderstand, that wild Hoppe that groweth in the hedges, is as good to occupie as the other to set or plant, in any other place, but looke ẏ ye take not ẏ barren Hop to plant some Hop will be barren for want of good earth, and lack of good dressing wich ye shall perceiue (as I haue tould you) in the Sommer before, ẏ when they should beare they will be barren, which is for want of good fat earth, or an vnkinde yeare, or lack of weeding and good ordering. Therfore such as are minded to bestow labour on ẏ ground, may haue as good Hop growing in this country, as is in other countries: but if ye will not goe to ẏ cost to make Hop yards, ye may with a light charg haue hops grow in your hedgerowes, to serue as well as ẏ other, & shall be as good for

the quantitie as the other in all respects: ye may (for lacke of ground) plant Hoppe rootes in Hedge rowes, when ye doe quicke set, set vp Poles by thē when time shall require in the Spring, and to be stow euery winter after the gathering your Hoppe, on euery hill head, a shouell full of dung to comfort the earth for then will they beare the more plentie of Hoppes the next yeere folowing. To conclude, you that haue grounds may well practise in all things afore mentioned, and specially to haue Hoppes in this ordering, for your selues, & others: also ye shall giue encouragment for other to follow hereafter I haue heard by credible persons, which haue knowne a hundred hills, (which is a small plot of ground) to beare three hundred pound of Hoppes, so that the commoditie is much, and the gaines great: and one pound of our Hoppes dryed and ordred, will goe as farre as two pound of the best hoppes that commeth from beyond the Seas. Thus much I thought meete and necessarie to write, of the ordering and planting of the Hoppe.

How to pack your Hoppes

When your Hops be well tossed and turned on boxes flowres, and well dryed (as I afore haue shewed) ye shall put them in to great Sackes, according to the quantitie of your Hopes, and let them be troden downe hard together, which will keepe their strength longer, and so ye may reserue them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse (which haue but small store) to tread them into drie Fatts, & so serue them for their vse, which is counted the better way, and the lesse portion doth serue, and will longer keepe their vertue and strength.

Wishing long life and prosperous health
To all furtherers of this Common wealth.

FINIS.

Here followeth a neceſſarie Table (by Alphabete) to find out quickly all ſeuerall particulars in this booke afore mentioned, by the numbers in Table, ſeeking the like number on the Pagine or leafe.

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FINIS.

Thomas Fisher

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Hee that vsetz trotz to tell,
May blamed be, though he say well.
Eß thou be young, marry not yet;
Eß thou be old, thou wilte haue more wit:
For young mens wives will not be taught.
And old mens wives are good for naught.
And he that for a woman strives by law,
Shall striue like a Doxcombe prouue bat a
Then buy thou not wth ouemuch cost,
The thinge wch yeelds but labour lost.

By Joseph Swetnam.

A note oß ye names oß some oß my brothers
Cocks best aples & peares lat Chron
wch I haue graffe March 1623.

The Spice aple. 2 ye summer pippin, 3 ye gan
4 The Gilliflower aple, 5 Lambes wooll aple
The 6 Quince aple. 7 ye Gennitinge. 8 rattrip
9 ye 4 square aple.
10 The greeninge. 11 ye Queeninge

A note oß ye names oß some oß his
best peares wch I haue graft.

1 The Bergamott peare 2 The greene Chesill
3 The hundred pound peare. 4 ye Kentish Katherin